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AMERICANS CONCERNED ABOUT SCRAPPING TREATIES

LD050318 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Station observer Oleg Anichkin commentary]

[Text] A few days ago a group of 31 senators tabled in the United States Congress a resolution of the Senate calling on President Reagan to ratify without delay the Soviet-American treaty of 1974 restricting underground nuclear weapons tests and the treaty of 1976 concerning peaceful underground nuclear explosions. Our observer Oleg Anichkin writes:

The fact that a large group of United States senators has come out in support of Soviet-American treaties that were signed a long time ago clearly reflects public concern in the United States over the dangerous militarist policy of the present administration. One may recall at this point that the Soviet-American treaty on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests signed in Moscow in 1974 was a significant step toward a total ban on these weapons. At that time the two sides pledged not to conduct any more underground nuclear weapons tests exceeding the 150 kilotonne limit. In other words, it was decided to abstainfrom testing the most powerful and dangerous types of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union and the United States also pledged to limit their underground nuclear weapons tests which were not coverered by the treaty. It was also (?understood) that the two sides were ready to continue talks with a view to banning all underground nuclear weapons tests in general. This treaty was seen as a major step in checking the arms race -- above all the race in strategic arms. This was the general opinion concerning that treaty and two years later and within its general context the Soviet Union and the United States signed another treaty, on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. It created additional prerequisites for solving the problem of banning all nuclear weapons tests including some aspects of verification. These two treaties paved the way to tripartite talks with the participation of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain, and these talks opened in the summer of 1977.

In the beginning of the talks considerable progresswas made on the draft of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, but later on first the Carter and then the Reagan administrations decided not to continue the negotiations. The Republican leaders declare that they are working out a new concept on conducting such talks. Now this concept has taken its final shape. The United States scraps the two treaties with the Soviet Union and withdraws from the tripartite talks.

No. What does this all mean in practice? Does Washington want to stop everything that had been achieved from year of previous negotiations? Is the problem of verification being used only as an excuse to cover up Washington's reluctance to continue the talks and its desire to scrap the agreements? These questions arise because at the Geneva talks some compromises were reached on the problem of verification which were acceptable to all the sides, and the mechanism of verification used for the bilateral Soviet-American agreements has been functioning effectively and has so far given no reason for complaint.

This being so, Washington's desire to scrap the two treaties and its refusal to resume the talks is clearly prompted not by problems in the system of verification but by some entirely different reason. It is easy to see that the United States would like to test new types of nuclear weapons, new weapons systems and new types of nuclear warheads in order to achieve their qualitative improvement. It is also quite obvious that the above-mentioned treaties and talks stand in the way of all these plans. All these new nuclear weapons are being developed to back the new concepts and doctrines prepared by the Pentagon, including the concept of a limited nuclear war in all its versions, the doctrine of a sustained nuclear war, the concept of the nuclear first strike, and so on.

And the ultimate objective of all these doctrines and concepts is also quite obvious: The architects of all these new doctrines make it very clear that they count on being the first to use nuclear weapons, and this means aggression and trying to win a nuclear war.

The fact that Washington is going back on agreements that are already effective and its withdrawal from the talks on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty proves once again that the United States is fully committed to the arms race, to boosting its nuclear arsenal in a bid to achieve military superiority. The world public cannot remain indifferent in the face of this policy of the United States administration.

Senators' Resolution

PM031439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "For the Resumption of Dialogue"]

[Text] Washington, 31 Jul -- Some 31 U.S. senators have submitted a resolution to the Senate demanding that President R. Reagan ratify as soon as possible the 1974 treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and the 1976 treaty on peaceful underground nuclear blasts between the USSR and the United States. The U.S. administration has still not submitted these two treaties to the Senate for ratification.

The senators also demanded that the White House chief revise his decision not to resume talks with the USSR and Britain on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons testing. By refusing to conclude a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the Reagan administration has demonstrated its total disregard for the problem of establishing arms control, one of the resolution's authors, Senator E. Kennedy, stressed. This decision, he noted, is a clear sign that the U.S. Government does not want to put an end to the arms race.

U.S. SHUNS TEST-BAN TALKS TO DEVELOP ARMS

PM041437 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 31, 30 Jul 82 p 15

[V. Pavlov commentary: "Twisted Logic"]

[Text] President R. Reagan has stated that the United States will not be resuming the talks with Moscow and London on a total nuclear weapons test ban. At the same time, according to a White House spokesman, Washington is striving to conclude an all-embracing nuclear test ban treaty. In other words, according to this twisted logic tests must be continued so as to end tests. Attempting the impossible!

No, this brain-teaser is easy to solve. The hawks who came to power with Reagan are dreaming of removing all arms controls. They have no wish to limit the arms race but want to develop new types of weapons, which will require further experiments.

The obviousness of these schemes has aroused a just and sharp reaction from the world community. "Overt sabotage," "a cynical challenge" -- these are the mildest comments on the U.S. administration's decision. Senator E. Kennedy has stated that he intends to submit for examination by the upper house of Congress a resolution demanding the immediate resumption of talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain.

Let us recall: The talks began in Geneva in 1958. In 1963 the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer sapce and under water was signed. In 1974 Moscow and Washington agreed to limit underground tests and to monitor the fulfillment of the pledges adopted by their national technical facilities.

In 1976, the USSR and the United States concluded a treaty on underground nuclear detonations for peaceful aims. And the following year, in 1977, tripartite talks began on a complete ban, talks broken off by the Americans in 1980.

Concern at Washington's refusal to come to the negotiating table has been expressed by Senators G. Hart and L. Pressler, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Arms Control. Prominent congressmen and most arms control experts have rejected as farfetched the administration's assertions that agreements in this sphere are not being subjected to the necessary verification.

The Reagan administration's motive for its unprecedented step is U.S. "security interests." But these "soothing words" have merely engendered the worst misgivings.

ZHOLKVER NOTES TEST BAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD042156 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] August 5 marks 19 years since the treaty was signed banning nuclear arms tests in the atmosphere, underwater and in outer space. Commentary is by Aleksandr Zholkver:

The signing of the treaty signaled the first major step in the efforts to curb the nuclear danger, but it was, of course, just a beginning. In the first place, no ban has yet been placed on underground nuclear tests, and secondly, though the 1963 treaty was signed by over 110 nations, many have not yet done so, including two nuclear powers, China and France. The importance of the treaty is also in that it showed the possibility of agreeing on the most intractable aspects of disarmament, provided there is good will. This is the viewpoint of the Soviet Union. It is worthwhile to mention that the 1963 treaty was drafted at Soviet insistence and was signed, by the way, in Moscow. Ever since, the Soviet Union has been pressing to end all nuclear tests for military purposes. At its initiative a treaty was signed with the United States in 1974 in which the two countries pledged to refrain from testing the most powerful and dangerous types of nuclear weapons.

To prevent any possible loopholes, another treaty was signed in 1976, again on Soviet initiative, placing definite limits on underground nuclear tests for peaceful needs. But the problem is that the Washington administration has submitted neither treaty to the Senate for approval and neither treaty has become effective. Moreover, President Reagan said recently that his administration refused to hold further talks with the Soviet Union and Britain about halting nuclear tests.

Washington is trying to justify its refusal by claiming that such agreements are allegedly difficult to verify and that the Soviet Union takes advantage of this. Both points, however, are divorced from reality. Back in 1979 UN experts made a special report saying the problem of verification was not an impediment to agreement any more. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has honored all its commitments, and an American administration spokesman recently had to admit there was absolutely no proof to the contrary. Furthermore, this country continues to campaign for a complete ban on nuclear tests under the most stringent control, and it tabled clear-cut proposals to this effect at the recent disarmament session of the UN General Assembly and at the Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

As for the motives underlying the American attitude, the main motive is that the Pentagon is now pressing ahead with another round of the nuclear arms race, for which it needs nuclear tests. This is recognized by Senator Edward Kennedy, who called the administration's latest decision a clear sign that it simply does not wish to end the arms race. Because of their deliberate inaction, the Washington leaders assume serious responsibility before the whole of humanity since, as the UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, has just reiterated, the ongoing nuclear arms testing increases the danger of nuclear war.

GENERAL CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON MILITARY BALANCE

AU041458 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Aug 82 p 6

[Interview with USSR's Col Gen Nikolay Chervov by APN military commentator V. Morozov: "How NATO Fabricates Misinformation"]

[Text] Quite recently NATO headquarters put out a publication entitled "NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- a Correlation of Forces." V. Morozov, military commentator of NOVOSTI, addressed several questions about the book to Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, chief of the General Staff administration in the USSR Armed Forces.

[Question] It says in the introduction that the authors claim their research has been conscientious and objective. What can you say about this?

[Answer] Research into the strength and balance of the military power of the two largest formations facing one another can, in itself, evoke no objections. Provided the facts on which the research is based are reliable and the conslusions from this research are drawn conscientiously and objectively, such research can be most useful. It could, above all, become the foundation for reducing the level of armed forces of these two military-political formations; and this could lead to a reduction of the threat of war, which is a heavy burden for the peoples. But with research that is not conscientious, the results can be the very opposite.

And the new NATO brochure has not been prepared conscientiously. The people who compiled it have made another attempt to "substantiate" the U.S. and NATO thesis, which is in fact far from new, about the "crushing" supremacy of the Warsaw Pact over NATO, and to justify before the world public the U.S. and NATO policy, which is oriented toward further feverish armament. Because of the lack of facts, this brochure has not been prepared objectively, since its authors are relying on its being read mainly by the ill-informed strata of the population in the West.

[Question] Can you cite specific examples to show the non-objective nature of this NATO brochure?

[Answer] All parts of NATO's pseudoresearch show a distortion of the substance of such an important matter of the current international situation as the balance of military power between East and West -- and this applies both to the comparison of overall military potentials and to the comparison of merely strategic nuclear forces or medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, or of conventional armed forces.

Let us take, for instance, the general appraisal of the essence of the military potentials of the two formations -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Although the brochure states that NATO's "intimidating capacity" involves many political, economic and social aspects, in reality the comparison of military potentials is carried out onesidedly. It is in fact limited to ennumerating the strengths of the two sides' armed forces and arms and it intentionally overlooks the military-economic and mobilization possibilities, the human and material resources, the geographical positions and other factors in the military-strategic situation.

Surely one cannot compare military potentials without taking human resources into account? Of course not. A simple addition of the number of inhabitants of the two formations (more than 620 million in the Warsaw Pact countries) proves the more-than-50-percent supremacy of NATO over the Warsaw Pact in this important index. The NATO countries also surpass the Warsaw Pact countries in mobilizable human resources, prepared reserve formations and the volume of gross national product.

Harold Brown, former U.S. secretary of defense, stated in the report he submitted to the U.S. Congress in 1981, for instance, that "the EEC member states alone significantly surpass the Soviet Union both in population strength, and in the number of inhabitants suitable for military service and the volume of the overall national product."

It is thus appropriate to ask: Why does the NATO brochure not take these facts into account at all, why does it evaluate them on the NATO side only within the European borders, leaving out the United States, Canada, and Spain: The answer is obvious: The NATA representatives must disseminate the myth about the "Soviet military threat" so as to be able to speed up the feverish armament even more than to date.

[Question] Does the brochure assess the strength of the armed forces on both sides?

[Answer] It does; at the same time, its authors are again relishing the theory about the Warsaw Pact's "supremacy" over NATO in the strength of the armed forces. The "updated" data on this reveal with particular clarity the entire false methodology from which the NATAO misinformants are proceedings. For instance, it is known (according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London and its anthology "The Military Balance in 1981-82" -- and the institute cannot in the least be suspected of sympathies for the socialist countries) that NATO's supremacy over the Warsaw Pact lies both in the overall strength of the armed forces, and in their strength in Europe alone. But the brochure claims the exact opposite.

[Question] What are the data and facts on which the authors are basing these untenable claims?

[Answer] A close study of NATO data shows that the brochure completely disregards the armed forces of France and Spain, the state of national guards and the organized formations of U.S. reservists; and that the ground forces of other NATO countries are obviously downgraded. At the same time the number of reserves in the Warsaw Pact countries is obviously upgraded.

Had the authors of the NATO publication evaluated the real state of affairs comprehensively and objectively, they would have had to concede that the supremacy on the NATO side lies both in the number of regular armed forces and in the reserve formations. That is also why they have not signed their names to the brochure. They even deny the official report submitted by ex-U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown to the U.S. Congress in 1981, which states that "the allies have regular armed forces amounting to roughly 3 million people, compared with 2 million people of the United States. If we add to them the reservists, we find that the allies have at their disposal more than 6 million people, and the United States 3 million."

[Question] Does the brochure compare the strategic arms of the United States and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] It does; but the distortion of the real state of affairs is particularly gross here. The authors are obviously counting on ill-informed readers; thus they claim, for instance, that the USSR has been constantly enhancing its strategic forces in the last 10 years, whereas the United States has retained them on the same level. But the facts cannot be changed by any brochure: As regards nuclear missiles, the U.S. strategic potential has increased in the past decade more than twice over. In that period the United States developed 500 new Minuteman III missiles and rearmed its submarines with new, individually targeted missiles, significantly increasing the number of munitions on them; it equipped the Navy with the new submarines with Trident missiles and B-52 bombers, with more than 1,000 SRAM [as published] missiles and so forth.

Let us recall that the equilibrium of the U.S. and USSR strategic potentials was confirmed by date on the level of strategic arms strengths, exchanged by the two sides on signing the SALT II treaty in 1979. An approximate equilibrium in this sphere is being maintained at present. Leonid Brezhnev, top representative of the Soviet state, recently declared that, since the signing of SALT II treaty, the Soviet Union has done nothing in the sphere of strategic arms which could lead to a change of this approximate parity which had been established.

The current parity in strategic forces is also being confirmed by various White House experts and by the appropriate representatives of the U.S. Senate. For instance, Senator Daniel Moynihan recently declared that "No Soviet Union supremacy exists. Since I have the function of chairman of the special Senate Committee for the Control of Intelligence Services, I am as familiar with this problem as the President is." Almost all scientific-research institutes in the West which deal with this problem also confirm that, in the sphere of U.S. and USSR strategic nuclear forces, the same parity has been maintained as in the past.

Contrary to the facts, the brochure writes that the Soviet Union allegedly has more strategic weapons than the United States. In order to prove this, the authors resort to none-too-fastidious manipulations with figures. It is known that, when signing the SALT II treaty, the United States confirmed that it had more than 656 missile-launching installations on submarines and 573 heavy bombers. Now the brochure's authors have reduced the total number of sea-launched missiles to 560 units without any explanation. "Mysteriously," the number of strategic bombers has also been reduced, to almost 230 units. On the other hand, the publication's authors "increased" the number of Soviet heavy bombers to almost double their number compared with the appropriate data of the SALT II treaty. Why did they need such "sensational discoveries"? Actually, this is purely a propaganda trick.

[Question] Why did the leading NATO representatives need to distort the actual situation in matters of military equilibrium? What was their aim?

[Answer] Yet another propaganda campaign, prepared on Washington's initiative, is meant to make it possible to describe the current approximate balance of forces, with the aid of all possible untruths, as a "lagging" of the United States and NATO in the military sphere. It is also intended to mislead the Western readers in this important matter, and to win their meek agreement to raising the armament expenditures and a further feverish armament. It can also be regarded as no coincidence that the publication of the NATO brochure coincided with the spring session of leading NATO bodies, attended by government heads. The purpose is obvious: to exaggerate the myth about the "Soviet threat" and to bind the "refractory" West Europeans even more firmly to the militarist U.S. policy and to neutralize the antiwar movement.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS MILITARY BALANCE, DEFENSE NEEDS

LD041638 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- "The publication of the second edition of the book 'Whence the Threat to Peace' is a considerable contribution to an objective evaluation of the balance of military forces in the world", the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

The newspaper points out that the "fundamental issue, which has assumed a political character, is the balance of military forces between the USSR and the USA, the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO, and in general, as they say, between East and West. They in the West have launched a large-scale propaganda campaign over an alleged military superiority of the USSR and 'intolerable lag' of the USA in the military field. The book convincingly refutes these lies and quotes concrete figures to illustrate the real balance of forces and the existence of military equilibrium between the sides."

"Rough parity in strategic arms had been established by the mid-seventies. In the process of work to draft the SALT-2 treaty it was repeatedly and most painstakingly verified by most skilled experts and reaffirmed by officials from both sides," IZVESTIYA points out.

"As far as nuclear weapons in Europe are concerned, for a number of years the number of medium-range nuclear means of the USSR and NATO has remained the same -- nearly 1,000 units on each side", the newspaper goes on to say. There is a rough parity between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty member-countries also as regards general purpose armed forces. There is no question of any Soviet military superiority. It follows from objective figures: There is a rough parity between the sides in all cases, whether it be strategic nuclear weapons, medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe or conventional weapons. There is no 'lag' of the USA and NATO. Any 'rearmament' under the pretext of 'equalising the parity' means in fact the striving of the USA and NATO to break the existing equilibrium."

Peace "from the positions of strength" -- this is the essence of Washington's foreign policy, IZVESTIYA stresses. In face of this aggressive policy of the USA and NATO it becomes apparent that "in firmly pursuing a policy for ensuring peace and security, the Soviet Union is not only forced, but also must take measures to strengthen its defence capacity", the newspaper points out in conclusion.

IZVESTIYA WRITES ON DISARMAMENT, USSR'S EXAMPLE

LD021710 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 2 Aug 82

["Disarmament -- Main Aim" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- "Disarmament has been and remains the main aim of those who treasure man's paramount right -- the right to a peaceful life," the newspaper IZVESTIYA stresses today.

"Presently," the newspaper stresses, "people, even those who are far from 'big politics' see, they cannot help seeing in the light of the results of the special session of the UN assembly precisely who threatens humanity, who clings tenaciously to the absurd, suicidal to its authors themselves concept of 'first nuclear strike,' and who take bold positive decisions in the name of excluding from the practices of international relations of everything which creates a threat to life on earth." [sentence as received]

The article points out that the high-handed atomic bomb zealots are isolated in the eyes of public opinion as never before. "This is an indisputable fact, and its effect will be a long-term one, deep in its political consequences on the scale of the whole world. In this sense the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament has been effective and mobilised the peoples to progress of the movement against the danger of war." [paragraph as received]

"The demands that the other nuclear powers following the example of the USSR should commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons have already become the watchword of the peace champions," IZVESTIYA goes on to note. "The stiff resistance to such demands by the NATO strategists is a graphic indicator of both their aggressive designs and their fear that, following the unprecedented upsurge of the struggle by the peace champions, things may come to specific measures for curbing the nuclear arms race."

In this connection the newspaper points out that the peace-loving policy of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, which come out with constructive initiatives, has influenced and continues increasingly influencing the course of events under the most complex, difficult conditions. "This is what enrages the aggressive circles of imperialism, which are trying to present the effectiveness of the peace-loving course for a "threat to the West."

"The objective changes in the social and political aspect of the world are pictured by the aggressive circles as a result of some 'perfidious machinations' of the USSR, all forces of progress and national liberation," the newspaper writes in conclusion.

NO-FIRST-USE PLEDGE: 'CONFIDENCE-BUILDING' MOVE

LD051012 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 5 Aug 82

["The USSR's Important Step" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- The USSR's commitment not to use nuclear weapons first is "a logical extension of its foreign policy course, its defensive military doctrine. It is universal in nature and involves all states, without exception," writes Oleg Anichkin in the MOSCOW NEWS weekly (August 8 issue).

Stressing the importance of the Soviet Union's initiative, the author writes that the Soviet decision "is a disarmament measure. Indeed, if we imagine the other nuclear states clearly committing themselves in like manner, then this would be tantamount, for all practical purposes, to a ban on nuclear weapons. Because of this, the USSR called upon other states to join its initiative."

The USSR's commitment not to use nuclear weapons first "is also a confidence-building measure," the author writes. "It is really hard not to agree with the fact that a state committing itself unilaterally strives to increase the degree of confidence in interstate relations. This is of paramount importance in our time, when, due to lack of confidence between countries and nations, settling key problems and even minor issues of our day is very hard."

"Restoring confidence is especially vital in the current international situation. Attempts to demolish the existing balance of forces, to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies, and to do away with all the favourable effects of detente have substantially undermined this confidence," the article says.

U.S. SPECIALIST REPORTS ON MILITARY SPACE USE

LD051022 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 5 TASS -- The United States has been and still is the initiator of new spirals of the arms race in outer space. This was said by the well-known American space specialist Daniel Dadny in his report published by the "World-Watch" Institute.

He recalls that the United States was the first to launch spies-in-the-sky in the 1960's and conducted large-scale research in the 1970's for targeting strategic weapons from outer space, and is now intensively working on the development of a system of satellite interceptors. A major role in war preparations in outer space has been assigned to the American "Shuttle" Programme. On the whole, he writes, the United States expends more than 75 per cent of the funds allocated to space research on military purposes.

Daniel Dadny most anxiously points to the intensification of militarisation of outer space, emphasizing that the Pentagon's monopoly on space technology seriously affects such important civilian programmes as observation of oceans and ecological media, meteorological and other researches.

Peaceful exploration of outer space could produce colossal economic benefits for all mankind, the author of the report writes. Calling for the restoration of Soviet-American cooperation for peaceful purposes, he recalls that both powers bear the main responsibility for the maintenance of peace in outer space, the conclusion of new bilateral or multilateral agreements to prevent the military use of outer space.

Cosmos is the frontier of mankind and its destiny largely depends on whether outer space will be used for peace or war, Daniel Dadny emphasizes.

KOMMUNIST ARTICLE ON PUBLICATION OF BREZHNEV BOOK

LD051132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0945 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Aug (TASS) — The supreme internationalism of the CPSU and the Soviet people is confirmed by the entire history of the existence and development of the Soviet state, writes the journal KOMMUNIST in an article devoted to the publication of Leonid Brezhnev's book "On Internationalism and the Friendship of Peoples." [Ob Internatsionalizme i Druzhbe Narodov]

The Soviet people, the journal says, made tremendous sacrifices in liberating the peoples enslaved by fascism. After the war, from its own far-from-abundant table, it sent grain, metal and fuel to the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and other countries, while the imperialist powers were trying by economic blockade to strangle those states which had set out on the road of building socialism.

The latest hysterical outburst of anticommunism, for which the most recent pretext was the events in Poland, has brought back to life this practice of the "cold war" through which, in particular, the United States is again trying to organize the blockade of a socialist state. In these complex times, the journal writes, as in other difficult periods when a threat to the sovereignty and security of fraternal states has arisen, proletarian socialist internationalism is being displayed with particular force. In this connection, the article stresses the significance of the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance to Poland in restoring its economy, which has suffered as a result of the deep economic and political crisis brought about by the subversive activities of antisocialist forces.

The article goes on to say: From the whole experience of history there emerges a natural demand and need to further strengthen the internationalist solidarity of the peoples of the socialist countries and the working people of the capitalist states in the common struggle against the forces of reaction and war, for the affirmation of humanistic ideals and a new, just way of life. The significance of an internationalist duty in defense of the class interests of world socialism is growing.

This is understood by the enemies of socialism and the world revolutionary movement. That is why they are devoting enormous efforts to discrediting real socialism. They are making bitter attacks against the principle of proletarian internationalism, are attempting to break apart the international communist movement and to throw the ranks of the revolutionary forces into disorder. Adapting themselves to the conditions of contemporary world development and changing their tactics accordingly, the antisocialist forces are attempting to squeeze the communist parties which stand on principled Marxist-Leninist positions out of the leadership of society and to push them to false positions.

The enemies of socialism first and foremost try to besmirch the Soviet Union. Open anti-Sovietism is here combined with cunning maneuvers and a striving to cause disharmony in the international communist movement, to break the ties of solidarity between the communist parties of the socialist countries and the other fraternal parties. Unfortunately this is a trap into which fall those who forget or do not wish to remember that one cannot struggle for communism and at the same time try to win doubtful authority among the bourgeoisie, that it is not possible to call for unity in the struggle for the working people's rights in one's own country and at the same time damage the unity of the world communist movement. By denigrating socialism which really exists, such people deprive the communists or their country of prospects, the magazine writes.

The critics of real socialism do not think, or do not wish to think, about what situation the communist parties, the working class and the national liberation movements would now find themselves in but for the Soviet Union and the countries of socialism if the imperialists had undivided power in the world and if the aggressive aspirations of reaction were not countered by the efforts of the socialist countries and the progressive peace-loving states.

The whole content, the whole purport of contemporary world development confirm the steadfastly growing significance of Marxism-Leninism and its basic principle of proletarian internationalism, the article emphasizes. Obviously the building of communism does not proceed along a smooth road. The general laws of its implementation are interpreted in each one of the socialist countries in accordance with particular and concrete conditions which have developed in the given historic situation. There have been difficulties. There have been mistakes as is the case with every trailblazer. But there is also the victory of socialism, a final and irreversible one.

The periodical quotes Leonid Brezhnev, who said in his reply to critical comments occasionally made regarding one concrete aspect or another of the development of the Soviet Union: "We do not by any means feel that everything was ideal. Socialism in the USSR was built in incredibly complicated conditions. The party blazed a path through virgin lands. No one knows better than we the difficulties and shortcomings encountered along this path and which of them have remained insurmountable.

"We listen attentively to comradely and constructive criticism but we are resolutely against such 'criticism' which distorts socialist reality, thus willy-nilly rendering a service o imperialist propaganda and to the class enemy.

SHITIKOV VIEWS EUROPEAN SECURITY ON CSCE JUBILEE

PM041059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by A. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union: "For Continuing Detente and Against the Threat of a Nuclear War"]

[Text] The Soviet and peace-loving international public are celebrating for the seventh time an important date in the history of modern-day international relations — the end of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In the capital of Finland on 1 August 1975 the top political and state leaders of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada signed the conference Final Act, which was designed to be a sort of code of relations among present-day states.

The results of the all-European conference confirmed the inviolability of postwar borders, put cooperation in the political, economic and cultural sphere on a solid foundation, and demonstrated the sterility and harmfulness of the a "position of strength" policy and the "cold war." The Helsinki Conference not only summed up the political results of World War II but also elaborated a program for the future and formulated the fundamental principles to guide states in their relations with one another. These principles are designed to help create on the continent a climate of mutual trust and confidence in each country's free, independent and peaceful development.

Implementing the Helsinki accords, including the practice of political consultations between states with different social systems, taking steps to build confidence in their relations, developing economic and cultural cooperation and expanding contacts in the humanitarian sphere were all aimed at consolidating Europe's emergence from the state of "cold war" and putting international relations in the region on a truly stable and peaceful footing.

The main result arising from the experience of the Helsinki Conference's work and expressed in its Final Act is that, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said, "Nobody must, on the basis of any foreign policy considerations, try to dictate to other peoples how they should order their internal affairs. The people of every state and they alone have the sovereign right to decide their internal affairs and determine their internal laws."

It is appropriate to recall this because the U.S. administration, as was shown by the latest anti-Soviet and anticommunist speech recently delivered by its leader, R. Reagan, is attempting to flagrantly interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries under the spurious pretext of "defending freedom and human rights." This provocative speech, containing an open appeal to "undermine" from within socialism in the USSR and other socialist countries is a gross violation of all the norms of international intercourse, including the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, which bears the signature of a U.S. president.

The record shows that the land of the soviets was the first state to incorporate the fundamental principles and other provisions of the Helsinki charter of 35 countries into its Constitution and is scrupulously adhering to them. It is, moreover, resolutely and consistently championing them in both bilateral relations and at interstate meetings, whether in Belgrade or Madrid.

"We feel," L.I. Brezhnev told the 26th CPSU Congress, "that the process begun by the all-European conference must be continuous. Any form of talks -- multilateral and bilateral -- must be used to solve the problems of concern to Europe." On the Soviet side the door to expanding all-around cooperation -- with governments, parliaments, business circles, cultural figures and social organizations -- will remain open.

Today, however, mention must unfortunately be made of the increasing threat of war hanging over our continent.

The main cause of this threat is the attempts by aggressive U.S. and NATO circles to turn the West European countries into launch sites for new U.S. missiles. The U.S. administration is trying to implement highly dangerous plans and doctrines for any "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war that inevitably involves Europe.

Washington's current policy is objectively aimed at undermining the mutually advantageous trade, scientific, technical, cultural and other ties which have developed over decades among European states, at poisoning the atmosphere wherever talks on the most topical present-day problems are being held, and generally destroying everything good and valuable achieved during the years of detente.

But the selfish interests of the U.S. monopolies -- West Europe is one of their main economic rivals -- reveal the pompous anticommunist rhetoric of the policy of blockades and "sanctions" against the socialist community countries. Eloquent testimony to this is provided by the U.S. administration's rabid desire to block the "gas for pipes" agreement -- the biggest-ever joint East-West initiative to solve Europe's energy problems. But these efforts are futile. The attempt by the U.S. ruling circles to force the "sanctions policy" on its West European partners has seriously backfired. Pledging to do their utmost to ensure that the gas pipeline is built on schedule despite Washington's "sanctions," Soviet workers have set an example of not only true patriotism but also of genuine mass participation in implementing a scheme for all-European cooperation in line with the Helsinki Final Act's recommendations.

Doing its utmost to help solve today's key task -- to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe and thereby help avert a thermonuclear conflict — the Soviet Union is advancing more and more constructive and realistic proposals, including proposals on the problem of reducing nuclear arms in Europe. Our country declares itself ready to reach agreement on ridding Europe of all nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. This would be a true "zero option." At the same time the Soviet Union is also prepared for a gradual approach to this problem, that is, a substantial reduction -- measured in hundreds -- of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

The significance of a move such as the Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, announced in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, is enormous and truly invaluable for the fate of peace. Shortly before this, the Soviet Union decided to unilaterally declare a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR. On 18 May 1982 L.I. Brezhnev stated that the USSR was already reducing a substantial number of such missiles.

The peace-loving public can clearly see that as a result of these unilateral actions the Soviet Union has made a major contribution to the cause of peace and the people's security, primarily in Europe.

Our country's extremely serious approach to averting a thermonuclear war is further demonstrated by its constructive stance on the problem of limiting and reducing strategic arms and its support for the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe.

The Soviet public is making the seventh anniversary of the end of the all-European conference with active demonstrations in support of the USSR's consistent policy of continuing detente, halting the arms race and striving for disarmament. It is protesting the reckless actions of U.S. and NATO militarist circles that are bringing mankind to the brink of annihilation.

"A 'limited' nuclear war, as conceived by the United States," L.I. Brezhnev has observed, "would from the outset mean the certain destruction of European civilization."

The interests of the European peoples make it imperative that our continent follows another path, namely that blazed by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the Soviet Union is a consistent advocate of that path, that is, of a peaceful Europe.

Activities in which 48 million Soviet people took part were held not long ago throughout the country as part of a week of mass action against nuclear war.

A mass "peace march of Soviet youth" is currently underway. The route of Peace March-82, in which representatives of peace-loving forces from a number of West European countries along with many Soviet people, demonstrated their desire for peace, lay through our territory.

Soviet people resolutely denounce Israel's piratorical attack on Lebanon, the attempts to physically annihilate the Palestine resistance movement and the acts of genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian civilians. In this connection it is very important to seek to extend the provisions and principles of the Helsinki Final Act to other regions, including the Mediterranean Basin. Our country's public warmly supports the proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev with regard to the achievement of a just and all-embracing settlement of the Near East problems, including the creation of the Palestinians' own state.

Soviet people's demonstrations for peace, against imperialism's militarist actions, and against terror and aggression are an integral component of the international and European antiwar movement.

The European public, concerned with the growth of the danger of nuclear war, is opposing with ever-increasing vigor the aggressive, misanthropic designs of the United States and its NATO allies. The world has never before seen such an upsurge in the antiwar movement which has not only not been abating for the past 2 years but is tending to expand further. A wave of meetings, gatherings, marches and demonstrations, whose participants have demanded that Europe be spared the threat of nuclear catastrophe, has swept across the European continent.

The contrast between the policy of the socialist countries, the aspirations of the developing and nonaligned states and the demands of the peace-loving public on the one hand, and the militarist course of the U.S. Government and its NATO allies on the other was manifested particularly graphically during the recent UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. A handful of representatives of the NATO states blocked the adoption by the United Nations of a program of disarmament measures that would have accorded with the interests of the overwhelming majority of mankind.

At the same time we must note that the UN General Assembly's special session became a unique catalyst for a new wave of the antiwar movement spearheaded primarily against nuclear arms. This period has seen the crystallization of mass support for the idea of freezing nuclear arsenals as one of the most realistic steps necessary to curb the arms race. It is very important that the majority of the session's participants focused attention on the question of preventing nuclear catastrophe as the main issue.

At a 10 June ceremony the UN secretary general received petitions demanding disarmament collected in the most diverse countries. The petitions were signed by 90 million people. They included messages and signatures from Soviet fighters for peace and European security. For 2 days, representatives of nongovernment organizations spoke from the UN platform expressing the will of millions of people.

The well-known Belgian public figure (R. Goor), chairman of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, stated that the participants in this public movement primarily advocate the halting of the arms race through the immediate freezing and subsequent reduction and definitive curtailment of weapons of mass destruction. He urged all powers to pay attention to all new initiatives and unilateral steps in this direction. In this connection (R. Goor) noted the positive significance of the USSR's historic commitment to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. At the same time (R. Goor) expressed the anxiety of the entire European public with the fact that the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference has still not been completed.

Soviet people also believe that the successful completion of the Madrid meeting of 35 states with important results in the present very complex international situation would be an important contribution to the normalization of interstate relations. The peoples of Europe link the Madrid meeting with their hopes for the adoption of efficacious and effective measures to curtail the arms race and reduce the level of military confrontation. Over the months of work at the all-European forum in Madrid, much has been done to justify these hopes through the efforts of those who truly hold dear European peace and security. During the forum certain positive elements were achieved making it possible to have completed the meeting successfully at the beginning of this year. This was assisted mainly by the socialist countries' constructive line at the Madrid meeting, which is a component part of their joint efforts aimed at the normalization of the international situation. The U.S. position in Madrid was directly opposite and reflects the hegemonistic U.S. approach toward international affairs and its attempt to use the meeting to achieve its own objectives -- establishing U.S. domination in the world.

The favorable preconditions for the successful completion of the work of the meeting remained unrealized primarily because of the obstructive stance adopted by the United States and some of its NATO allies.

The Soviet public is in favor of a sober political approach and common sense finally prevailing in Madrid and of all those taking part in the meeting approaching it realistically without setting any preliminary conditions. It is noted that after the resumption of the work of the Madrid forum this fall, all the states taking part will make efforts to ensure that it adopts positive decisions on all sections of the Helsinki Final Act and in particular the decision to convene a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe. The draft of the final document proposed by the neutral and nonaligned states is a good basis for this.

The peace-loving public is aware that in this important question a very substantial contribution has been made by the Soviet Union, which has agreed to the extension of confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the USSR on condition that there is a corresponding extention of confidence-building measures by the West. Of course, further progress depends on reciprocal steps by the United States and its NATO allies and their renunciation of the attempt to achieve one-sided military advantages for themselves.

The Soviet public expects all states taking part in the all-European conference to galvanize their efforts to make detente an effective and continuous, viable and comprehensive process of universal scope, in accordance with their commitments under the Helsinki Final Act.

On the threshold of the 60th anniversary this year of the formation of the USSR, which was the result of the victory of Great October and the living embodiment of V.I. Lenin's ideas and his principles of the nationalities policy, the peoples of our multinational country are living and working as brothers, as Soviet patriots and internationalists.

They are rightly proud of their achievements and of the revolutionary historical mission which our great Soviet motherland is honorably fulfilling, acting as the standard-bearer in the struggle for peace and the peoples' independence, freedom and happiness. The Soviet people are greeting their great holiday with new successes in all spheres of social life and with constructive labor, implementing the communist creation plans, imbued with a spirit of humanism, elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and specifically embodied in the 11th 5-Year Plan for the USSR's economic and social development and in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum which adopted the country's Food Program.

Soviet people welcome with profound approval the peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Devoted to the ideals of peace and disarmament, they share the alarm of broad strata of the population of other European countries in connection with the nuclear threat that is mounting through Washington's fault and resolutely protest the activation of aggressive imperialist circles. The Soviet public appeals to all peace-loving forces to oppose still more resolutely any attempts to undermine peace and detente and to harm the process of all-European cooperation. It is on this path that joint actions should be developed promoting the success of the talks devoted to the reduction and limitation of nuclear armaments, primarily in Europe, the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and the assertion of the vitally important cause of detente.

'REAL DETENTE': 'CRUX' OF CSCE FINAL ACT

PM041117 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 31, 30 Jul 82 pp 5-7

[V.I. Kuznetsov article: "To Continue What Was Begun in Helsinki"]

[Excerpts] Europeans, and with them the entire world public, are celebrating the 7th anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which signed the Final Act. Assessing the historical and political scale of this unprecedented event in the life of the continent and its significance for the future, L.I. Brezhnev said: "We proceed from the premise that all the countries represented at the conference will implement the accords that have been reached. So far as the Soviet Union is concerned, that is precisely how it will act.... It is the materialization of detente that is the crux of the matter, the crux of everything that must make peace in Europe truly lasting and immutable. And here we attach paramount importance to the task of ending the arms race and achieving real results in disarmament."

How does the present situation in Europe shape up in the light of this, what are the trends in that situation and what causes satisfaction and what concern?

Lately the NATO lead circles have begun to speak of their desire for "real detente." This expression features in the official document of the June session of the North Atlantic bloc's Council. It is well known that Washington and "hawkish" NATO circles would prefer to remove the term "detente" from their vocabulary altogether; they did not want to include in it the NATO final communique either. But suddenly detente makes its appearance and real detente at that. What are we supposed to understand by this?

The following: The old detente of the seventies was, it is claimed, "imaginary," ephemeral and advantageous only to the East, while the West lost by it. What NATO means by the formula of "real detente" is a policy that would make it possible to interfere in the socialist countries' affairs, to oppose the peoples' liberation movement and to foist on the USSR Pentagon and NATO terms on questions of the limitation and reduction of armaments, right down to unilateral disarmament on the pretext of "equalizing" arms levels.

Let us say directly that in this respect it will be impossible to "improve" detente in the NATO spirit. No one will be permitted to do that. But this certainly does not mean that the representatives of East and West have nothing to do. Present-day detente is not the height of perfection. It can be more meaningful, effective and dynamic -- and there is great scope here for useful cooperation among the states that took part in the all-European conference.

You want real detente? Okay, you have an excellent opportunity to prove your sincerity and to confirm it in reality. In Geneva, where the United States is holding talks with the USSR on two related topics: limiting nuclear arms in Europe and limiting and reducing strategic arms. In Vienna, where, through the fault of the Pentagon and NATO, something like a dead calm has arisen at the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In Madrid, where representatives of the leading NATO powers are delaying agreement on the organization of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Real detente, which NATO is supposedly bothered about, will remain empty talk unless real steps are taken for a transition to military detente in Europe. However, the Pentagon strategists are gripped by very different ideas. And their practical steps are directed not toward military detente but toward military tension, toward creating a crisis -- more, an explosive situation on the continent.

While Washington is dragging things out at the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons, intensive preparations have begun for the deployment of these weapons in three or five West European countries in 1983.

Neutron weapons are being stockpiled in the United States for shipment to Europe.

That is also the address that the Pentagon intends to write on consignments of the latest types of chemical weapons.

Washington has adopted a course of transforming the West European NATO countries "in the event of a crisis" into transshipment centers and service personnel for the Rapid Deployment Force. On the pretext that "special circumstances" have arisen, the American military presence -- troops and hardware -- on the continent is being further built up.

An expansion of the North Atlantic bloc's membership (via Spain) and its zone of operation and sphere of "vital interest" is taking place and the bloc is aligning with militarist forces in the Near and Far East and in the South Atlantic.

What is this if not the spurring on of a headlong, large-scale arms race in Europe? What is it if not the pushing of the continent toward a risky, fateful point?

To hear American General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, speak, the members of the alliance are faced with four main tasks. What are they? The modernization of medium-range nuclear weapons. The improvement of conventional arms. The formulation of a "program for reaction" outside NATO's geographical borders. The explanation to the public of the "danger of the expansionist policy" of the Soviet Union. As the last point shows, the general is no stranger to politics. However, his list of priorities did not include something that is usually mentioned very eagerly from NATO rostrums -- the desire to lower the level of military confrontation on a mutual basis. The NATO general thinks like a general -- let us forgive him. Render unto Ceasar that which is Ceasar's. But what do the NATO states' politicians think about this and what priorities do they set themselves? "We are strengthening the system of deterrence in central Europe," FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher stated at the signing of the agreement with the United States on "support in the event of crisis and war." In our innocence we believe that not the "system of deterrence" but the system of detente on the continent should be strengthened in the interests of a peaceful and secure Europe, a Europe of true good-neighborliness.

The Pentagon and NATO have arms programs -- aplenty. But they have no program of military detente for Europe, though if you ask virtually any NATO politicians he will begin to swear that he thinks day and night about supplementing political detente with military detente.

The Soviet Union does have such a program. Immediately after the all-Eurepean conference, the USSR began to put forward a succession of proposals that now constitute a comprehensive, all-embracing constructive program of military detente in Europe.

The program embraces a whole series of important practical measures: from a simple "freeze" on troops and armaments in central Europe to their considerable reduction, step by step; from the mutual reduction of military activity by the Warsaw Pact and NATO to the complete disbandment of their military organization; from new confidence-building measures to material disarmament measures; from the reduction of "conventional" armed forces and armaments to the reduction of the quantity of nuclear weapons on European soil; from a treaty on not being the first to use nuclear or conventional arms against one another to the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, discussion of which will be continued next November at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states that took part in the all-European conference.

The NATO countries have been offered a rich choice, a wide range of possibilities. However, they have not taken advantage of these so far and are refusing to do so now. Nor have they reacted properly to the Soviet Union's unilateral gesture, full of good will -- the withdrawal of 20,000 servicemen and 1,000 tanks from central Europe.

In June 1982 the Soviet Union took a step of worldwide historic significance by pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This decision facilitates to a great extent a real transition to military detente in Europe, where nuclear confrontation has already reached dangerous limits and may become even more menacing in the future.

How is the organization that, as the Los Angeles TIMES reminds us, "has refused to rule out the first use of nuclear weapons ever since the fifties: reacting to this? By that same old refusal. "Peace in Europe," we hear again from the lips of NATO Secretary General J. Luns, "has been maintained for almost 40 years chiefly thanks to the existence of nuclear weapons...."

The logic is truly matchless. It is what leads to the accumulation of nuclear potential on European soil. Only someone who is continuing to cling to the "right" to use nuclear weapons at any moment can fail to reject their first use. It is on this "right" that the Pentagon's anti-European strategy, which has been foisted on the other NATO members, is based. This is why they are refusing to follow the USSR's good example and to adopt an equally clear and precise pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which in practice would be equivalent to a total ban on such use.

However, the future does not belong to the petty, pedantic approach that the NATO powers practice in Vienna by engaging in "gymnastics with figures" and debates over each soldier and each bayonet. It does not belong to the worshippers or, to be more accurate, the victims of the "system of deterrence" who prefer to nurse a nuclear grudge and obey fear, not sense. The nuclear age with all its dangers demands preventive measures and large-scale decisions such as the Soviet Union has taken. This makes it easier to solve on both the regional and the global scales the whole range of problems associated with the limitation and reduction of armaments, particularly nuclear armaments.

Seven years ago the sky over Europe seemed to be almost cloudless. Stormclouds have now gathered. Seven years ago West Europe seemed to have firmly embarked on the path of good-neighborliness with its neighbors in the East; now the transatlantic NATO leaders or, to be more accurate, the shortsighted guide is returning it to the parting of the ways in the conditions of the nuclear age. Which way will it go now -- toward cooperation or confrontation?

As they celebrate the 7th anniversary of the all-Eruopean conference the faithful continuers of this process -- they are incomparably more numerous than those who are seeking to turn aside -- believe in a better destiny for Europe than the lot of a nuclear hostage of the Pentagon. They believe that Europe will weather the ordeals that people across the ocean have prepared for it. They believe that Europe's future lies in the hands of its peoples and of sensible, realistic circles that are aware of their responsibility. This future depends primarily on the extent to which the foundations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems are strengthened and developed on the continent and on the political will for peace and above all practical actions of the European peoples.

Peace for the European home.

TREATMENT OF POLISH ISSUE AT MADRID CONFERENCE

LD041910 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 4 Aug 82

["In the Interests of All Countries and Peoples" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- "Despite difficulties the Madrid meeting continues. Moreover, it led to a significant progress," V. Konarskiy writes in the newspaper IZVESTIYA today. The representative of the Polish People's Republic at the Madrid follow-up meeting points out that the "credit for that goes, above all, to those delegations which from the very beginning have been consistently defending its tasks, its positive role in the international relations, in enhancing security and developing cooperation in Europe. The constructive stand of the delegations of socialist countires, their resolute opposition to the attempts of the United States and some of its allies to steer the meeting into fruitless discussions and into confrontation made it possible to follow the general line toward carrying on with the political dialogue and accomplishing the meeting with positive results."

The author underlines that "it is impossible to achieve positive results in Madrid without reasonable compromises and mutual concessions. For any accord is always a result of realistic and carefully balanced compromises which, however, do not erase ideological and socio-political distinctions among states."

Noting that Poland takes special interest in the positive outcome of the Madrid meeting, V. Konarskiy writes: "We cannot allow the Madrid forum to become a place where campaigns are launched against sovereign aspirations of socialist Poland which touch exclusively on its own problems. Likewise, we cannot agree to a situation whereby our own difficult position is used as a pretext for launching a campaign against Poland's allies. Such attempts made earlier were devoid of political realism. Such caused harm to detente and international cooperation, and they have complicated our effort to overcome the crisis. We would want to hope that such attempts would never recur. But we are ready, like before, to repulse them, should they resume."

"It is essential that the Helsinki process would develop further in the interests of all countries and peoples. There are opportunities for that. A step along these lines can be made in Madrid."

PRC, JAPAN TO HOLD MILITARY-POLITICAL MEETINGS

PM031523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Jul -- Song Zhiquang, Chinese ambassador to Japan, today paid an official visit on M. Ito, chief of Japan's National Defense Agency. This was the first visit by a Chinese ambassador to Japan's military department since the normalization of Japanese-Chinese diplomatic relations in 1972.

Japanese newspapers, which have given extensive coverage to this event, regard it as a new step on the road to further strengthening military ties between Tokyo and Beijing.

Going some way to meeting Beijing's aspirations, Japan's National Defense Agency, according to a local press report, has drawn up a special program providing for regular meetings to be held between representatives of the two countries' military circles to discuss the military-political situation in Asia, to exchange information of a military nature and to "activate cooperation in various spheres."

U.S. PLANNING 'SECRET MISSIONS' IN EUROPE

LD041730 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2000 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] A reorganization of special forces designed to carry out secret missions in Europe has begun in the United States, AFP reports.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has asked for a supplementary vote which will be carefully covered up in the country's 1983 defense budget. These funds will be made available for the purchase of new equipment for special detachments. Our observer Viktor Shlenov comments:

It is no secret that Washington wages a secret war against other countries and against its own allies. The entire postwar history of the United States is one of gross interference in the internal affairs of other countries with the purpose of establishing, or keeping in power, governments and regimes palatable to the United States.

Here are some examples:

In May 1967 parliamentary elections were due to be held in Greece. It had become clear that the right-wing parties could suffer defeat. Therefore, the NATO command, with the blessing of the American Government, embarked on the Prometheus plan. On the night of 21 April the Greek black colonels received signals from the CIA to stage a coup. The country was swept by a wave of repression. A terrorist regime which declared its loyalty to NATO was established.

In April 1974 the fascist regime in Portugal was overthrown. While the Salazar dictatorship ruled the country Washington pretended not to know that thousands of people languished in the jails of the Portuguese secret police. But no sooner had the new government proclaimed a democratic course than the alarm was sounded by NATO leaders. NATO fleets held big maneuvers off the Portuguese coast.

Meanwhile, perhaps the most convincing example is the constant pressure exerted by the United States on Italy's political life. In postwar history examples have not been lacking of instances when on the eve of, or during, parliamentary elections the American fleet has suddenly appeared off Italy's coast. The Neo-Fascist National Front, which was planning a coup in December 1970, was in close touch with the CIA. The decision in 1976 by NATO's chief members, on the initiative of the United States, to deny financial and economic aid to Italy if the Communists joined the government, was an act of direct interference in the country's internal affairs. In Jaunary 1978 the U.S. State Department openly said in a statement that Washigton did not approve of communists participating in the governments of West European countries, and specifically in the Italian Government.

All these examples are not isolated episodes of American policy. They are an integral part of a minutely prepared and coordinated plan of American imperialism, our observer notes.

In the late sixties and early seventies the contents of documents shedding light on the United States' and NATO's secret activity became known to the public. Thus, it was learned that there was a (?10-G) plan envisaging the setting up in Europe of special military units whose task, in the event of emergency situations was to undertake broad measures ranging from sabotage and diversionary acts, secret propaganda and psychological actions to direct military operations.

According to another document, the (?101) plan, in emergency situations the United States was to ensure itself unlimited powers in West European countries: to bring in and deploy on their territory any kind of weapons; to have access to all data of their national spy services and to punish and pardon at will. In the main, the American troops could repress any movement that would threaten U.S. strategic interests and assume all power.

The current reorganization of the special forces in the United States takes on a particularly sinister meaning in the prevailing circumstances when Washington is endeavoring at all costs to overcome the discontentment and resistance of its NATO partners.

The Washington political adventurists are reinforcing their threat of applying sanctions and of unleashing a trade war with plans of secret acts of subversion against their allies.

PRAVDA CITED ON REAGAN 'ENSLAVED PEOPLES' SPEECH

LD041440 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 4 TASS -- Speaking in Hartford, Connecticut, at the centennial meeting of the Council of the Knights of Columbus, President of the United States Ronald Reagan recalled the fact that his recent address in connection with the so-called "Week of Enslaved Peoples" was criticised by the newspaper PRAVDA. "My remarks on the occasion have not drawn rave reviews from the Soviet press", the President said. "In fact, PRAVDA suggested my remarks were 'hysterical' and the work of an intellectual 'pygmy'...".

In this connection it would not be amiss to recall what PRAVDA wrote. "In his speech the President tried to assume a stance of a 'defender of freedom' against 'communist totalitarism'. He tried to ascribe to the Soviet Union the intention 'to suppress human rights'. But no one can deny the historic achievements of the Soviet Union in which the working people for the first time ever achieved genuine freedom, in which there is no class oppression, national oppression, no unemployment, no crises, where the quality of all nations and nationalities has been really ensured, where all members of society have an access to education, to culture."

It is attempted to ascribe the striving to "territorial claims" to the Soviet Union, PRAVDA wrote. but as is known the Soviet Union has no territorial claims to any state in the world. Meanwhile the United States staged 199 armed aggressions against other peoples in the course of 200 years.

"The developments in Poland cause special anger of the U.S. ruling circles", PRAVDA writes. "And how can it be otherwise if so much effort was exerted, so many millions of dollars were spent in order to crush by the hands of the counterrevolutionary forces the socialist system in Poland, to restore capitalist orders." "But all this was in vain. The socialst forces of Poland are putting their house in order themselves and, no matter how Washington might be raging, the Polish patriots will carry the process of the normalization of the situation in the country to the successful conclusion."

"It is not for the first time that pygmies are trying to cast a slur on the immortal name of V.I. Lenin", PRAVDA writes. "Another such attempt is beng made now. But no one can refute the irresistible historic fact that Lenin's ideas triumph. Lenin's great truth, the colossal strength of Lenin's ideas have been confirmed by history."

"To stir up the flame of the cold war against the USSR, against countries of the socialist community, to slander Marxist-Leninism, scientific communism, such was the essence of the hysterical speech of the head of the White House", PRAVDA wrote.

DOCUMENTARY DESCRIBES CIA 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY'

PM041617 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 82 p 3

[Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov article: "Sabotage and Espionage Center"]

[Text] From the outside the headquarters of this establishment in Langley, a suburb of Washington, looks a decent enough sort of place and its employees seem perfectly fine people. But this is merely the cover. For it is precisely from this place that the threads of criminal plots, sabotage, murders and espionage stretch throughout the world like the tentacles of a gigantic octopus. The U.S. CIA is located here in Langley, the unique center of the secret warfare which U.S. imperialism is waging against the socialist world, democratic forces in the West and liberation movements, shunning not even the most digusting and amoral means.

What efforts have been expended by the official propagandists in capital's service in an attempt to lend this little-revered establishment some semblance of "respectability": an "analytical" center, an office "for collecting information" and so on and so forth. But the CIA's dirty deeds are well known throughout the world, and on several occasions its employees and agents have been caught redhanded in the USSR and the other socialist countries and in the most diverse countries of the world.

Yesterday central television finished showing a television series entitled "The Camera Looks at the World" (directed by the writer and journalist, USSR prize winner Genrikh Borovik), a documentary on the modi operandi of the CIA's "cloak and dagger knights" whose chief aim is not simply espionage but to conduct subversive activity against other countries.

In the past a U.S. Senate committee report provided a highly eloquent definition of this activity: "Subversive work is defined as secret activity with a view to influencing foreign governments, events, organizations or individuals in the interests of supporting U.S. foreign policy; this activity is pursued in such a way that U.S. Government participation in it cannot be traced." This "participation" is kept in deep secrecy. But nothing ever remains secret. During the series millions of television viewers became acquainted with the evidence of newsreel makers, the testimony of CIA employees, the revelations of former U.S. intelligence operatives who have broken with it and other evidence of the crimes of the U.S. secret services. And once again the indisputable truth was manifest: The CIA is the U.S. ruling class' most important instrument for preserving its priveleges and altering the world in its own imperialist interests and for setting up throughout the world -- Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America -- systems which Washington deems suitable.

The U.S. administration allocates billions of dollars for sordid subversive work. Some 18,000 staffers and many thousands of agents abroad, who conceal themselves under the "cover" of diplomats, businessmen, journalists, labor union and other figures, work for the CIA.

It is by the hands of CIA employees and their agents, including in those in criminal gangs, that plots are hatched to overthrow governments disagreeable to Washington, progressive figures removed from the political arena, murders of "inconvenient" statesmen prepared, paramilitary operations carried out and terror committed. Bribery, falsehood, slander and covert assassination -- there are probably no really loathsome methods which the "boys from Langley," as the CIA agents are contemptuously called, would not adopt. This was all described in convincing detail for viewers by sequences from the television series "The Camera Looks at the World."

We Soviet people, engaged in peaceful creative labor, must not forget that the CIA's activity is spearheaded against our country and our friends. This is demonstrated by irrefutable facts, and a directive of the U.S. National Security Council points the CIA in this direction. It says blatantly that the CIA must "create and exploit difficulties for international communism," "discredit international communism and undermine the strength of its parties and organizations" and "reduce international communism's control over any regions of the world." To achieve these ends the CIA attempts to use various methods, from espionage and agent infiltration to the "psychological warfare" which U.S. intelligence wages through the mouthpiece of the prisoners of the airwaves on the subversive Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe stations, who are in the pay of U.S. intelligence.

The U.S. CIA, which was created in 1947 during the cold war and at the start of preparations for a nuclear war against the USSR, even now continues to be the enemy of peace and the peoples' security, a criminal tool in the hands of a Washington administration which has declared a "crusade" against communism. And this makes it incumbent on us Soviet people to heighten our vigilance in the face of the intrigues of the enemies of peace and socialism and to be ready to deal them a resolute and disarming rebuff.

PONOMAREV, CHERNYAYEV RECEIVE CANADIAN CP LEADER

LD041728 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Anatoliy Chernyayev, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada William Kashtan at the CPSU Central Committee today.

The sides exchanged views on major international problems and issues of the communist movement.

The representatives of the CPSU spoke about the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and about the preparations of the Soviet people for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Both sides expressed concern over the aggravation of the international situation as a consequence of vigorous activities of reactionary and militarist forces of U.S. imperialism. An unprecedented armaments buildup carried out by the United States and NATO with a view to ensuring military superiority and imperialist domination of the United States heightened the danger of nuclear conflict with disastrous consequences for the whole of mankind.

In conjunction with the complex international situation the sides pointed to the historic significance for the prevention of a global nuclear war of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev -- initiatives that have received broad support of all peace-loving forces. The Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the sides stressed, was an embodiment of a responsible approach of the Soviet leadership to cardinal problems of war and peace.

The sides resolutely condemned the barbarous Israeli aggression against Lebanon carried out with direct U.S. complicity, and undisguised genocide practiced by the Israeli military with respect to the Palestinian and Lebanese people, and expressed the conviction that the designs of imperialism in the Middle East would fail.

William Kashtan spoke about the struggle of the Canadian people, Canadian Communists for turning their country into a zone free from nuclear weapons, and highly praised the successes achieved by the Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU. For their part, the representatives of the CPSU expressed fraternal solidarity with the Canadian Communists, staunch and consistent defenders of the working people and active peace champions.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Canada reaffirmed the principled course of their parties toward strengthening unity and cohesion of the international communist movement on the basis of internationalism and Marxism-Leninism.

The meeting passed in a comradely, friendly atmosphere.

FEDOROV ON 'AGGRESSIVE' PRC FOREIGN POLICY

LD041142 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1330 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] On 1 August the Chinese celebrated their 55th anniversary of the People's Liberation Army of China. Our news analyst Vasiliy Fedorov comments:

The Peking leaders have used the army jubilee as a pretext for a fierce propaganda campaign of their expansionist great power policy. It is not the first time the Peking leaders have staked on the good feelings of the people of China for the People's Liberation Army, which is famous for its revolutionary traditions. The leadership tries to present the armed forces of China as the successors of those glorious traditions that date back to the heroic struggle of the People's Army against the Japanese aggressors and the internal reaction for the social liberation of the nation. However, the official slogans under which the current celebration campaign has taken place testify to the fact that the present leaders value the country's armed forces exclusively as a tool of their expansionist foreign policy.

The national PEOPLE'S DAILY [RENMIN RIBAO] spared no colors to describe how the 55th anniversary of the People's Army was celebrated in the trenches of the Sino-Vietnamese border where a major contingent of Chinese troops is concentrated. In the atmosphere of artificially fanned-up military psychosis, the population of China is being intimidated with a nonexistent Vietnamese threat, thus breeding hostility towards the people of the neighboring country. The central Chinese press calls the soldiers to courageously defend every mile of the native land although it is no secret that it was China that started a large-scale aggression on Vietnam in 1979 and it is China that still threatens Vietnam with another invasion.

The celebration of the 55th anniversary of the People's Liberation Army of China on the Paracel Islands has turned into a real manifestation of Peking's aggressive schemes. That Vietnamese archipelago in the South China Sea was captured by China in 1974. The Peking propaganda still blesses the Chinese soldiers who were killed during this aggression and urges the army to defend and develop the Paracel Islands. The slogan actually means that firstly, Peking doesn't think of returning the Paracel Islands to the country having a lawful right to them; and secondly, the idea of developing the Paracel Islands substantiates the reports on the intention of the Peking leaders to turn the archipelago into a major naval base that will be and probably is servicing the Chinese fleet operating near the borders of Vietnam, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia.

There is no secret that the Peking leaders claim the entire waters of the South China Sea to be internal waters of China, implying that numerous islands, reefs and banks belonging to different Southeast Asian states are Chinese territory.

The celebration of the 55th anniversary of the People's Liberation Army of China also shows that the Peking leaders have not given up their allegations of the so-called Soviet threat. The national PEOPLE'S DAILY urges iron-strong defense of the northern borders of China. In the meantime, numerous initiatives of the Soviet Union designed to normalize this country's relations with China are being totally ignored. The Peking leaders seem to be making ever more use of the worn-out Soviet threat allegation in a bid to further fan up the military psychosis in the country and thus create favorable psychological conditions for the realization of their territorial claims to other nations.

GLEBOV SCORES PRC'S ANTI-USSR, PRO-U.S. POLICY

OW041357 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Glebov commentary: "For Whose Benefit?"]

[Excerpts] Despite full support from the U.S. imperialists, the Chiang Kai-shek ruling clique was defeated and escaped to Taiwan. This worried Washington.

It believed that it had lost China, an area for investment by U.S. monopoly groups, a huge market and an important base in Asia. Imperialists feared the Sino-Soviet alliance based on the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed in February 1950 shortly after the founding of the PRC. The friendship China obtained from its northern neighbor through this treaty helped the Chinese people smash the plots of imperialists and their Kuomintang puppets. Soviet pilots arriving in China upon request put an end to the marauding raids by U.S.-Chiang planes against Shanghai and other cities along the eastern China coast. Soviet internationalist assistance frustrated the imperialists' political and economic blockade. While imperialists attempted to strangle the young PRC, China steadily advanced on the road to make China a genuinely independent and strong socialist power. China's international prestige soared and its peaceful internationalist policy was respected by the people of all countries.

In the early 1960's Mao Zedong and company took an anti-Soviet and antisocialist road. It was understandable how elated the imperialists were when China struck a friendly gesture toward the United States. Today, the Pentagon is making use of China to oppose the USSR. As a first step, it installed an electronic spy station in China directed against the USSR. The United States is also preparing to deploy nuclear guided missiles and neutron weapons in China and to utilize China's harbors to fulfill the needs of the U.S. 7th Fleet. At the same time, the United States is rapidly infiltrating important sectors of the Chinese economy.

In short, the ever greater dependence of China on the United States and its allies is aimed at gradually making China a semicolony again.

Dear listeners, please judge for yourselves who will benefit from the anti-Soviet and antisocialist policy imposed by the Beijing ruling clique on China, and who will benefit from such servitude of China towards the United States.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON TAIWAN ARMS CONCESSIONS

PM041217 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Along the Path of Concessions"]

[Text] New York, 28 Jul -- The Reagan Administration intends in the very near future to officially inform Congress that the United States will extend the terms of the agreement with Taipei under which Taiwan produces F-5E fighters under U.S. licenses. This is reported by NEWSWEEK, quoting U.S. officials.

The exact time when Congress will be informed, the magazine notes, depends on the course of the U.S.-Chinese talks on this question which are entering their concluding stage. If there is a hitch in the talks, a high-ranking White House official has warned, Washington will not wait and will sign the agreement with Taiwan.

NEWSWEEK recalls that initially Beijing was on the point of taking a stand on the U.S. deal which is being prepared with Taipei, one of the manifestations of the "two Chinas" policy pursued by the Reagan administration. However, despite this ostentatious rhetoric China not only did not demand that Washington immediately cease military cooperation with Taiwan but in the latest round of haggling with the United States, the article says, even abandoned its demand that the administration give a specific date for halting U.S. arms deliveries to Taiwan in the foreseeable future.

This far-reaching, fundamental concession by Beijing is evidence that it has in fact come to terms with the active military and political partnership between Washington and Taipei, thus sacrificing China's national interests to the formation of a bloc with U.S. imperialism.

Considering the readiness displayed by the Beijing rulers to embark on further concessions, NEWSWEEK notes, the Reagan administration is offering China an even more obscure formulation of its military commitments to Taipei. According to this formulation, "the United States expresses the hope that in time Taiwan will feel no need to buy U.S. weapons."

PRAVDA REPORTS ON JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Soviet Policy Distorted

PM041323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 82 p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents Yu. Vdovin and V. Kuchko: "At the 16th Japan Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] Atami (Shizuoka Prefecture), 28 Jul -- The delegates to the 16th Japan Communist Party [JCP] Congress, which is being held here, today began discussing the JCP Central Committee report delivered by T. Fuwa, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Secretariat. The report contains an analysis of the international situation and an assessment of internal events which have occurred in Japan over the past 2 years, since the 15th party congress, and sets tasks in connection with the elections to the upper chamber of parliament due in the summer of 1983.

The greatest danger hanging over the world's peoples today, the report states, is the threat of nuclear war. It has increased particularly with the Reagan administration's accession to power in the United States. The present American leadership not only rejects disarmament, but also preaches the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe and the Far East and the "right" to make a preemptive strike. As the recent second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament showed, on the pretext of "nuclear deterrence" the United States and its allies intend to continue on this dangerous course. Under these conditions the struggle against the sinister plans for a "limited" nuclear war and for a total ban on nuclear weapons is becoming the chief task of the movement for peace throughout the world, the speaker emphasized.

While resolutely condemning Washington's policy of building up the arms race and widening interference in other peoples' affairs, which has resulted in a worsening of the international situation, at the same time T. Fuwa tried to depict the matter as though a certain share of the responsibility for the growing tension in the world also lies with the Soviet Union. He repeated the present JCP leadership's particular well-known stand on a number of international problems -- of war and peace and nuclear weapons, in particular -- which presents certain aspects of USSR foreign policy in a distorted light.

The report was sharply critical of the policy of Z. Suzuki's government. His 2 years in power, the speaker said, attest that the Liberal Democrats are trying to push Japan still further along a dangerous path. The present cabinet's support for the American plans for "limited" nuclear war and its complicity in them, the intensification of the offensive against the people's life and rights, the propagation of reactionary usages and the acceleration of militarist preparations in the country are manifestations of these attempts.

To secure Japan's future and assert a new political course meeting the people's interests, the document goes on to say, it is necessary above all to annul the "Security Treaty" with the United States. This will make it possible to break with the Pentagon's nuclear strategy -- which will be of great international significance for preventing a "limited" nuclear war in the Far East and for ensuring peace in Asia and throughout the world and will be the first step on the way to creating a nuclear-free, nonaligned and neutral Japan. It is also necessary to ensure that the policy and the economy serve not the interests of big capital, but the interests of the broad people's masses. With regard to the elections to the upper chamber of parliament due next summer, T. Fuwa pointed out that preparations for them must be begun right now. We must make every effort to use these elections to expose the Liberal Democrats' antipopular policy and to strengthen the influence of progressive forces, he said.

In conclusion the speaker dwelt on questions of party building. He called for the still wider development of the movement to strengthen the party's influence among the masses and for the speediest possible achievement of the task set back at the 14th congress of increasing the number of JCP members to 500,000.

Congress Ends

PM031517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 82 p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents Yu. Vdovin and V. Kuchkin: "End of Japan Communist Party Congress"]

[Excerpts] Atami (Shizuoka Prefecture), 31 Jul -- The 16th Japan Communist Party [JCP] Congress ended here today. It lasted 5 days. Over 1,000 congress delegates representing the party's 480,000 members heard, discussed and approved the speech delivered by K. Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, the report delivered by T. Fuwa, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Secretariat, and the resolution whose draft was submitted by the ninth party Central Committee plenum in June, and elected the new membership of the JCP Central Committee.

The resolution analyzes the international situation, assesses internal events in the past 2 years and outlines tasks for the further growth of the party ranks and the number of readers of its printed organs, the expansion of its influence among the masses, and preparation for next year's elections to the local organs of power and the upper chamber of parliament.

The resolution sets out the special position of the present JCP leadership which one-sidedly interprets several international events, distorting the Soviet Union's foreign policy moves, casts doubt on the importance of the military equilibrium achieved by socialism, and displays an arbitrary approach toward disarmament problems, and so forth.

A considerable place in the document is assigned to an analysis of the domestic situation in Japan, questions of the JCP's current political struggle for progressive changes in the country, tasks in connection with preparation for the elections, and problems of party building.

MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL BATMONH STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM040841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- J. Batmonh, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, was in Moscow 27-28 July en route to Bulgaria on an official friendly visit.

J. Batmonh was met and seen off at the airport by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials, and also X. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

KARMAL HAILS TIES WITH USSR AT PDPA PLENUM

PM031525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "B. Karmal's Report"]

[Text] Kabul, 31 Jul -- An account of the report delivered by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, at the ninth expanded PDPA Central Committee plenum devoted to the party's tasks in stepping up political work among the masses has been published here. The task of winning over the masses and carrying out broad, active and constant work among them stems from the very nature of a genuinely revolutionary party, B. Karmal said. This is borne out by the experience of the great CPSU, which relies on the broad people's masses and, thanks to their support and selflessness, has triumphed even in the most complex critical moments of its history.

B. Karmal noted that the DRA is receiving increasing support and recognition in the world from progressive and peace-loving forces. Our relations and ties are particularly fruitful and diverse with our great northern neighbor -- the Soviet Union -- and the other states of the socialist community. A very important element of Afghan-Soviet relations, he stressed, is the strengthening ties between the PDPA and the CPSU. In this connection I should like to stress the great significance of the very useful and fruitful talks with Soviet leaders that have taken place in a spirit of frankness and full mutual understanding. On behalf of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council, the DRA Government and the entire Afghan people, we express profound, sincere thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their all-round aid and support to the DRA.

Plenum Resolution

PM041407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] Kabul, 28 Jul (TASS) -- The ninth enlarged plenum of the PDPA Central Committee has been held here. Participating in the plenum's work were chiefs and deputy chiefs of PDPA Central Committee sections, secretaries of PDPA provincial committees responsible for agitprop work in the DRA Armed Forces and in public organizations and representatives of the mass media. The party's tasks in stepping up political work among the masses were discussed at the plenum. The main report was delivered by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

After the discussion of the report the plenum participants adopted a resolution stating that the in-depth explanation of and propaganda on the policy of the party and the DRA Government and on the essence of the economic, social and cultural transformations being carried out in the country and the exposure of the counterrevolution's antipopular activity are the chief substance of political work among the masses. The rallying of the ranks of the party itself is a very important condition for intensifying political work among the population, the document points out.

The plenum participants pointed to the need, when carrying out political work with the masses, to take account of the specific and special features of different sections and groups of the population, to treat with care the national and cultural values of all the country's nationalities and tribes and to respect their religious convictions, as demanded by the principles proclaimed by the party and the DRA Government.

The document emphasizes the need to enhance the role and significance of the DRA's mass public organizations -- the National Fatherland Front, trade unions and youth and women's organizations -- in the country's political life. All public organizations, the resolution states, must also constantly strengthen their ranks and improve their combat training. The PDPA Central Committee plenum expressed firm confidence that party organizations will develop purposeful political work to fulfill this resolution.

PRAVDA REPORTS PRC 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST SRV

PM031609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Armed Provocations"]

[Text] Hanoi, 31 Jul -- The Chinese military is continuing its armed provocations against Socialist Vietnam, preserving the tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

VNA reports that in the period from 10 through 29 July individual groups of armed Chinese soldiers frequently violated the SRV state border in Cao Bang, Hoang Lien Son and Quang Ninh Provinces, mined roads and attacked population centers. As a result of these bandit attacks there are dead and wounded among the Vietnamese civilians and considerable material damage has been caused.

VNA stresses that on each occasion the Vietnamese border guards repelled the border violators and forced them to flee.

NEW SRV AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Arrival Report

PM041355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow on 30 July.

Ceremony, Kuznetsov Exchange

LD041352 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- Dinh Nho Liem, the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, presented in the Kremlin today his credentials to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries are growing stronger with each passing year on the firm basis of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation and the accords between Comrades Le Duan and Leonid Brezhnev. The recent Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam showed again that cohesion and cooperation with the Soviet Union were the keystone of the foreign policy of our party and state.

The ambassador expressed, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, full support for the new constructive initiatives put forward in the interests of peace and international security by the CPSU, the Soviet state and personally Leonid Brezhnev.

The peoples of our two countries note with profound satisfaction the active cooperation of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in all spheres of life, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said in his reply speech. We are confident, he said, that these fraternal relations will grow still broader and more intensive in the years to come. They rest on a solid foundation, the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV. At all stages of struggle by the Vietnamese people for freedom and independence the Soviet Union invariably gave it all-round assistance and support. Today, too, the Soviet people are doing everything they can to help fraternal Vietnam build a new life on its soil.

The Soviet Union, Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed, fully supports the efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other states of Indochina to improve the situation in Southeast Asia.

Following the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches, Vasiliy Kuzentsov and Dinh Nho Lien had a warm friendly talk.

PRC ESCALATES LAO 'TRAITORS' SABOTAGE ROLE

BK041340 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Dear listeners, various news sources reported that Beijing recently escalated its obvious sabotage activities against the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic]. Preparations were vigorously made to assemble a resistance group of Lao reactionaries in various camps set up in Yunnan Province, southern China. Chinese instructors have trained them on guerrilla warfare and subversive activities. A division called Lanna, comprising 5,000 mercenaries, has been assigned to carry out armed activities against the LPDR.

Beijing has not yet given up attempts to alter the situation in northern Laos, such as in Oudomsai, Luang Namtha and Phong Saly Provinces. It has carried out challenges and provocations and incited division among the various tribes in Laos. Saboteurs sneaking into Laos from China have been arrested.

It should be noted that Beijing claims that such sabotage activities are intended to liberate the Lao people. To achieve this aim, it has formed a so-called government in exile and rallied Lao traitors under it. One of them is former General Phoumi Nosavan, a rightist who fled Laos in 1966. In an interview with TASS news agency, this man said that he was asked to join this government by former General Vang Pao, former commander of a puppet army which was directly commanded by the CIA, and by former General Kong Le who is closely associated with various organizations in Beijing. Based on his statement, Phoumi Nosavan's plan includes the establishment of contacts with Kampuchean and Vietnamese resistance groups. Phoumi Nosavan also clearly indicated that his activities mostly depend on Chinese assistance. This shows that without the financial, military and other assistance of Beijing, the resistance group cannot constantly carry out its activities, nor can it receive any assistance from those inside Laos.

To materialize its dreamy hope, Beijing is preparing to make use of Phoumi Nosavan and other persons as tools to sabotage the situation in Laos, with a view to paving the way for establishing a pro-China regime in Laos. A report was once submitted to a session of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission. This report partly includes a plan concerning Laos. It is indicated in this plan that there will be attacks against this country to seize border areas close to Vietnam and establish a pro-China government there. It was calculated that 100,000 soldiers would be employed in the first phase of the plan. The question is: Will China be able to fulfill its hegemonistic ambition in Laos?

The answer is: The LPDR has encountered challenges and provocations since the first month of its establishment. However, it has gallantly smashed the above-mentioned activities.

At present, at a time when Laos is strengthening its status at home and abroad, and at a time when the entire Lao people are marching forward with firm confidence along the path of building a new life with the support of socialist countries, it is ridiculous that China can succeed in establishing the government in exile or in other similar adventures.

Observers in Western countries, who disapproved any change in Laos, offered an observation that the Chinese leaders' maneuvers against the LPDR would be meaningless. China's efforts to oppose Laos will only mobilize more attempts to smash its provocations.

Lao leader Kaysone Phomvihan has stressed that the Lao people are determined to safeguard their independence and freedom, defend the gains of their revolution and resist the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, the imperialists and reactionaries. They are ready to smash any hostile forces. The Lao people are firmly confident in the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea and other members of the socialist community.

PRAVDA CITES RUDE PRAVO ON BREZHNEV-HUSAK TALKS

PM031519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Unity of Views"]

[Text] Prague, 31 Jul -- All the Czechoslovak newspapers front-page the report on the friendly meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. The newspapers write that it was new evidence of the successful and fruitful development of relations between the fraternal countries and was marked by full unanimity on all international problems. They publish photographs of the talks between L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak.

The traditional meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak, the CPCZ Central Committee organ RUDE PRAVO notes, took place, as always, in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere.

During the discussion of topical foreign policy issues, the newspaper continues, the fraternal countries' leaders paid special attention to questions of the struggle to avert the threat of war and emphasized the need to put an end to the arms race and turn to disarmament. Here it was pointed out that the main source of complications in international affairs is to be found in the adventurist actions of the present U.S. administration.

Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak, RUDE PRAVO writes, again demonstrate the firm determination of the Soviet Union and socialist Czechoslovakia to defend the interests of international peace and detente. They noted the importance and necessity of the adoption at the Madrid meeting of a decision to convene a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

Resolutely denouncing Israel's criminal aggression against sovereign Lebanon and the Palestinian people and Washington's overt complicity with Tel Aviv, the newspaper continues, L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak, on behalf of their countries, demanded an immediate end to Israeli aggression and the lifting of the barbaric siege of Beirut.

It is clear from the report on the friendly meeting in the Crimea, the newspaper continues, that considerable attention was paid to new steps along the path of production sharing by the two countries and to the intensification of economic relations within the socialist community framework. The leaders of the USSR and Czechoslovakia particularly stressed the great importance attaching on this plane to the forthcoming summit conference of the fraternal socialist countries.

PRAVDA REPORTS POLISH CRITICISM OF REAGAN

PM031423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "In the Polish Government"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jul -- Poland's PAP agency has disseminated a statement by a Polish Government spokesman on the latest notorious "Enslaved Peoples Week" organized by the U.S. administration.

In connection with the fact that the Washington administration's plans to undermine the socialist system in Poland from inside have failed, the statement reads, the Polish people have been declared the most "enslaved." However, the Palestinians are not ranked among the captive peoples despite the fact that precisely during this "week" the Israeli Army was shelling Beirut, killing Palestinian refugees, women and children; for Israel's aggressive misanthropic armed actions do not contradict the aims of American foreign policy. Nor do the captive peoples include the Chilean people, as President Allende's democratic government in Chile was overthrown with U.S. help.

For the same reasons, no Latin American dectatorship in countries such as Guatemala or El Salvador, according to the U.S. administration's logic, enslaves peoples, as the antipopular regimes enjoy U.S. support and are maintained thanks to deliveries of weapons from the United States. Nor do the actions of the White authorities in the Republic of South Africa with regard to the African population touch the "champions of freedom" in the U.S. administration.

"Enslaved Peoples Week," organized according to such criteria and based on "political morals" of this sort, was opened in the White House by President Reagan. The content and tone of his speech are dangerous for the modern world, for they reject the principles of coexistence among states with different social systems. Reagan is declaring a "crusade" against communism and calling for it to be wiped off the face of the earth.

The President devoted a considerable part of his speech to Poland. Before 13 December the President and other representatives of the U.S. administration declared that noninterference in Poland's internal affairs was a firm principle of American policy. Contrary to international norms, the U.S. President declares that the present power in Poland is supposedly of a temporary nature. Unfortunately, the Washington administration was saying one thing but doing another, giving political and propaganda support, as well as indirect material support, to those political forces in Poland which were plunging our state into anarchy and threatening its integrity and inviolability. Now it has even refused in word to observe the principle of noninterference in our internal affairs.

Referring to such a spurious pretext as a "request" from anonymous Solidarity figures, Reagan stated his intention to considerably increase funds to expand the subversive activities of Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America, which are used for gross interference in internal Polish afffairs.It is curious that in his propaganda war against Poland the great power's leader uses a quote from an interview which Walesa granted last year to the illustrated PLAYBOY magazine, which specializes in pornography.

A sinister content lies behind Reagan's high-flown phrases: The U.S. leader declares that he is giving the signal for a struggle against the legitimate Polish Government, which maintains normal diplomatic relations with the United States. The U.S. administration is using economic pressure against Poland and influencing other Western countries to do everything possible to ensure that the Poles have as bad a life as possible. Sanctions are frequently exercised not without economic advantage to itself, as is evidenced by the fact that the United States has captured a considerable proportion of the traditional sales markets for Polish coal.

President Reagan's 19 July speech, the statement reads in conclusion, is a hostile act with regard to Poland and the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Polish Government cannot evaluate it as other than an attempt at gross interference in Poland's internal affairs.

VOLSKIY-LED CPSU DELEGATION BACK FROM GDR

PM031615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED, a CPSU delegation headed by A.I. Volskiy, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Section, was in the GDR from 25 through 31 July and familiarized itself with the experience of the SED party leadership in introducing the achievements of science and technology in machine building.

The delegation was received by P. Verner, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

ARSENYEV ASSESSES FRENCH POLICY, TIES WITH USSR

PM031401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by E. Arsenyev: "France: On the Path of Changes"]

[Text] It is one year since the leftwing parties in France obtained a majority in the presidential and early parliamentary elections and a government was formed with the participation of Communists.

These events instilled in broad strata of the population hopes of democratic changes, the satisfaction of their vital demands and the enhancement of France's role in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Of course, one year is not enough time to be able to form categorical judgments of the policy of President Mitterrand and the new government, which is rather contradictory, just as their sociopolitical base is contradictory and heterogeneous.

Many of the measures adopted or projected by the government have been positively received by the working people and certainly do meet their long-standing demands. But the changes taking place in France are by no means straightforward and reflect an increasingly fierce struggle on many matters of domestic and foreign policy especially on ways to get out of the deep economic crisis.

The social conflict at the automobile plants of the major Citroen firm lasted several weeks. The owners dismissed 17 trade union activists and stubbornly refused to meet the working people's demands for better working conditions and higher wages and for recognition of trade union rights. The forces of the notorious "parallel police," hired men ordered by the owners to "establish order" at the enterprises, were sent in to confront the workers.

Workers in other economic sectors supported the staff at Citroen plants. At the request of the three main trade unions and with the support of both leftwing parties in the government -- Communists and Socialists -- demonstrations of solidarity were held in Paris and some other cities. As a result, the owners were forced to back down.

While that was going on the National Assembly was discussing the bill on the rights of working people at enterprises, in itself a significant fact in terms of the new political situation. However, deputies from the rightwing parties were decidely against working people's organizations having the right to engage in political activity at enterprises and in institutions. "Work and shut up!" -- that was the bourgeoisie's reply to the demands of the working class.

A fierce struggle continues on the question of nationalization. The law was adopted in accordance with the president and Socialist Party's program. But even after its implementation the bulk of the financial and industrial capital remains in the hands of the private sector. In a number of important sectors the monopolies' positions are totally unaffected. Nevertheless, the nationalization of 5 leading industrial firms, 36 private banks and such citadels of financial capital as Paribas and Suez has considerably widened the nationalized sector and provided the government with important levers of influence on economic policy. The question is in whose interests these levers will be used.

The Socialists see nationalization as a process of gradual, stage-by-stage transformation of the economic system on the basis of a compromise between political power and monopoly capital which retains decisive positions in the economy. It is a compromise within the framework of the existing sociopolitical system, but also in the context of the new correlation of political forces which was expressed in the results of the presidential and parliamentary elections. The people appointed to head the nationalized banks and enterprises generally have links with monopoly capital, and most of the leaders of the old state enterprises have stayed.

French working people and their organizations want the activity of nationalized enterprises to be devoted chiefly to the struggle against unemployment, to improving the position of the very poor strata of the population and to strengthening national independence. While aware of the contradictions inherent in nationalization under capitalism, democratic forces at the same time see it as an important means of combatting monopoly domination.

Ultimately, the central question, which is currently the subject of increasingly fierce antagonism, is the question of the political role and place of the working class. The French Communists note that the situation can be improved and profound democratic changes can be achieved only by continuing their struggle.

The Communist Party's strategy at the present stage is to strengthen ties with working people; to comprehensively promote at all levels, including the governmental level, democratic transformations in the interests of working people; to mobilize the people's masses to struggle for radical changes in France. It is a complex task. As was noted at the 24th French Communist Party (PCF) Congress, the alliance and cooperation with the Socialist Party, which is very different from the Communist Party in terms of its strategy and ideology, is also creating considerable problems for the Communists.

Moreover, by no means all the people participating in the workers movement are clear as to what changes should be made in the country and what path they should take. The differing levels of political consciousness among working people are reflected in disagreement on the question of the character and rate of implementation of transformations. Communists want to see vigorous measures against unemployment and inflation and a resolute animonopoly policy, while the Socialists and reformist trade unions are making more and more concessions to big capital.

But by and large France still has a relatively broad base for joint actions by the workers and all democratic forces and also cooperation between the leftwing parties on many topical questions. Contrary to the prophecies of rightwing circles and despite pressure from big capital, the leftwing majority has endured the first trial of strength.

Rightwing groupings are now trying to unite and launch a counteroffensive, but they are clearly unable to offer any alternative, other than that which was rejected by most French people last year. Their aim at the present stage is to destabilize the situation and undermine the positions of the leftwing forces. Reaction is operating in accordance with the principle "the worse the better." In their actions the rightwingers are relying on the still very substantial positions they hold in the economy and state apparatus and in the mass news media. This is a factor, for example, in the systematic, unbridled anticommunist campaign which has recently assumed unprecedented dimensions.

The "investment strike" continues in industry. The public is concerned also about the continuing high level of unemployment, inflation, the growth of military expenditure and the budget deficit and the dwindling competitiveness of French goods. National economic interests are suffering serious damage as a result of the activity of international monopolies controlled by U.S. capital and of the egotistical policy of the United States which finances its military expenditure by means of rampant inflation, inflated interest rates and international speculation. This policy is encountering growing dissatisfaction and resistence in France.

"Do you think we will resign ourselves to being subservient to the system of international division of labor which was created by multinational capital and which is utterly alien to France's interests?" French President Mitterrand said. "Do you think we will allow ourselves to be routed on our own territory? Do you think we will not win our own domestic market?"

In the foreign policy sphere the new French leaders stated, after the elections, their intention to pursue an independent foreign policy, to develop cooperation with the Soviet Union and to maintain existing Soviet-French relations.

As President Mitterrand said at a press conference, France has rejected any form of embargo or blockade against the Soviet Union and intends to support French-Soviet dialogue. He confirmed also that there can be no question of France's returning to the NATO military fold: "We will not allow France's decisions to depend on the judgment of a command that we are not part of." President Mitterrand condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

There were resolute objections in France and throughout Western Europe to the U.S. President's decisions to ban supplies to the Soviet Union of oil and gas extraction equipment produced by foreign companies under U.S. licences. France and other EEC states saw this as a contradiction of the principles of international law and a blow to the countries' national interests.

At the same time in a number of cases Paris has essentially gone along with the U.S. anti-Soviet actions. There is a risk of a slowdown in trade exchanges between our countries, and certainly not through the fault or wish of the Soviet Union.

Pro-Atlantic forces have become visibly more active in the country. They are waging slander campaigns about the "Soviet threat" and are pushing for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe and "arms upgrading" in the NATO countries, stronger "Atlantic solidarity," the further buildup of France's nuclear potential and the production of the neutron weapon. The advocates of "Atlanticism" applauded Britain's military adventure in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. They are making hostile attacks on socialist Poland and the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan. The activity of the pro-Atlantic lobby is fully supported and encouraged by the United States and NATO, which are keeping up the pressure on France in order to force it to abandon its independent policy and serve the interests of "Atlantic solidarity," as in the years of the Fourth Republic.

Washington's unceremonious attempts to interfere in France's internal affairs and the course of the NATO militarist circles, who are fueling tension and cynically entertaining the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, are encountering an increasingly vigorous rebuff. There is a growing realization in France that the appearance of new U.S. nuclear missiles near its borders is bound to damage the country's security interests.

French people are increasingly advocating that France play a fitting role in the struggle to halt the arms race and preserve peace. And opportunities for this undoubtedly exist. It is generally acknowledged that good Soviet-French relations have always been and are still an important factor in the preservation of peace and development of all-European cooperation. As the recent message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to French President F. Mitterrand marking the national holiday says: "We in the Soviet Union continue to be amenable to good relations with France and its people."

The joint flight and harmonious work of the Soviet-French space crew were a striking example of our cooperation in the sphere of science and technology and in the exploration of space for peaceful purposes. In today's troubled international situation cooperation between the Soviet Union and France can, as in the past, play an active role in strengthening peace and averting the threat of war. It is important to imbue this cooperation, including cooperation in the political sphere, with the kind of dynamism which characterized it for many years. This will benefit the interests of both countries and the interests of peace and security in Europe.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS ICELAND

LD041418 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0642 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug (TASS) -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Ivan Polyakov, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in Iceland on an official visit at the invitation of the Althing (the country's parliament) from 26 to 30 July. Included in the delegation were Deputies Zoya Kiseleva, Valdemar Kruminsh and Nikolay Malkov.

The delegation was received by Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of Iceland, and Fridjon Thordarson, acting prime minister. Talks took place with John Helgasen, the speaker of the United Althing; with the speakers of the houses, Helgi Seljan and Sverrir Hermannsson; and with chairman and members of the standing commissions of the Icelandic parliament.

In addition to the capital of Iceland, Reykjavik, the delegation visited the towns of Selfoss and Akranes, where it had meetings with representatives of the local authorities, business circles and the public. Everywhere the delegation received a warm and joyous welcome.

The Soviet parliamentarians studied the work of the Icelandic parliament and local authorities, and the country's economic, social and cultural development. The delegation visited a number of enterprises and firms that have close trade links with the Soviet Union.

A number of international problems and questions concerning bilateral relations and the prospects for their further development were discussed during exchanges of opinions with state, political and public figures in Iceland.

On the Soviet side particular attention was given during the talks to the peace initiatives proposed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Bearing in mind the seriousness of the present international situation and expressing concern over the continuing arms race, the represenatives of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the Althing of Iceland stated their support for efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war, to preserve the process of detente; for disarmament; the strengthening of peace and security, and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between states, regardless of their political, economic and social systems.

The Soviet and Icelandic parliamentarians expressed their desire for a just settlement of the Middle East problem on the basis of UN Security Council resolutions on the issue. The important role of parliaments in strengthening universal peace was also noted.

In the examination of questions of Soviet-Icelandic relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural spheres, the Soviet and Icelandic parliamentarians noted their favorable development in the spirit of traditional good-neighborliness. The desire was expressed to continue to build bilateral relations on the basis of mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of strengthening peace in Europe and the entire world.

The representatives of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the Althing of Iceland expressed satisfaction with their exchange of views and expressed their desire for a further development of parliamentary relations.

Delegation Returns

PM040943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return of Delegation"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Reykjavik 31 July. It had been in Iceland on an official visit at the invitation of that country's Althing (parliament).

The delegation was met at the airport by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; L.A. Makarova, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; S.A. Bondarenko, deputy chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and other officials.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARIAN VISITS 18-25 JULY

PM041123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] J. O'Connell, speaker of the Irish House of Representatives, was in the Soviet Union 18 through 25 July at the invitation of the USSR parliamentary group. He was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A talk also took place with A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR parliamentary group. As well as Moscow, J. O'Connell visited Leningrad and the Georgian SSR. During his stay in Tbilisi he had a meeting with P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. During the talks satisfaction was expressed with the state of and prospects for development of relations between the two countries, as well as their cooperation in the international arena.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG PARLIAMENTARIAN

PM041019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 27 July V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin L. Bolendorff, president of the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR parliamentary group. A friendly talk took place between them.

NORWEGIAN COMMUNE URGES NUCLEAR WEAPONS BAN

LD031834 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Oslo August 3 TASS -- The local government of the Norwegian commune Fet has urged the Storting (parliament) and Government of Norway to pass as soon as possible the decision banning the stockpiling of nuclear weapons and delivery means in the country both during peace and during war time. This decision should also ban the use of nuclear weapons from Norwegian territory, the address of the commune, adopted on the initiative of the local branch of the movement "No to Nuclear Weapons", says. As many as nine regions and about 50 communes in the country have already voiced opposition to the deployment of nuclear weapons in Norway and advocated the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe.

TASS REPORTS ON PEACE MARCH IN SCOTLAND

LD031132 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] London August 3 TASS -- A "Scotland-82" peace march has started from the city of Aberdeen today. Among the marchers are peace workers from France, Italy, and West Germany who arrived there. The march is to run across place of the location of U.S. and NATO military bases. The marchers are to hold meetings of protest against the Conservative government's policy aimed at further stepping up the arms race and at strengthening military contacts with the USA. Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is the destination of the "Scotland-82" peace march. The marchers are to arrive there on August 21. The peace march has been organized on the initiative of the Scottish Trades Union Congress and a number of anti-war organizations of Scotland.

REAGAN ISSUES 'ULTIMATUM' TO PLO TO LEAVE BEIRUT

LD041852 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1839 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, 4 Aug (TASS) -- U.S. President Reagan today convened a meeting of the crisis management group. After the session a written statement by the President was published containing an ultimatum [v ultimativnoy forme potreboval] to the PLO to leave Beirut.

Immediately after this statement by the American President, the Israeli Air Force mounted bombing strikes against west Beirut, followed by tank attacks.

Kulik Comment

LD041952 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1918 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug (TASS) -- TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

The latest events in and around Lebanon have developed in such a way that no one can be left in any doubt that Washington and Tel Aviv are linking in the closest manner their policy of stifling this sovereign Arab country.

First, President Reagan urgently convened a meeting of the crisis management group, and the American mass media put out an announcement: Await new "peace-loving" initiatives!... The White House intends to make "a constructive contribution" aimed at stopping the bloodshed in Beirut.

Next, Reagan's statement was published in Washington. It amounts in essence to a crude ultimatum by the head of the American administration to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)... to leave Lebanese territory immediately. As for Israel, Reagan restricted himself to a piece of family advice about a cease-fire.

In Tel Aviv this "advice" combined with the ultimatum was taken as encouragement to continue the aggression. In Washington they were still going on about Reagan's "peace initiative," while Israeli planes were inflicting a massive bombing strike on west Beirut and Israeli tanks were moving up to the edge of the territory held by the PLO.

So, if you ignore the propaganda verbiage which Washington has been indulging in for the entire day and try, in comparison with Israel's actions, to objectively assess the "initiatives" of the head of the White House, you cannot describe them as anything but hypocritical!

Although it is common knowledge that the American President has ample opportunity to prevent the continuing annihilation of people in the Lebanese capital -- and to do this it is necessary to stop the aggressor and to demand that the Israeli interventionists get out of other people's territory -- Reagan is not doing this. Instead of demanding the evacuation of the occupiers, Washington is demanding that those who are opposing violence with their weapons in their hands be driven from Beirut. All the Western agencies, commenting on Reagan's statement, note that it lacks even a mention of compulsory sanctions against Tel Aviv, the application of which is envisaged in the draft resolution that has just been submitted to the Security Council by Spain and Jordan.

In his statement Reagan tries with unprecedented hypocrisy and florid phrases about "love of peace" to hide the obvious truth about the unity of the aims which the United States and Israel were pursuing in unleashing aggression against Lebanon. What the Tel Aviv military-fascist clique is trying to implement in that Arab country with the aid of arms, the Reagan administration is seeking by means of crude diplomatic pressure on the Arabs.

Both Reagan and Begin are moving toward the liquidation of the PLO as a military-political force in the Near East in order to occupy Lebanon and to squeeze it and then neighboring Jordan and Syria into the procrustean bed of the Camp David agreement.

Washington is also clearly hoping to make use of the fruits of the criminal Israeli aggression in order to turn Lebanon into yet another of its military springboards in this oil-rich and strategically important region.

In light of the events that are taking place, the need for Arab unity is seen with especial clarity, in order that they can jointly determine measures necessary to ensure the rights of the Palestinians to life, security, independent development and the creation of their own state, and measures for punishing the aggressor and its patrons.

'Spirit of Diktat'

LD041955 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 4 TASS -- U.S. President Reagan has called an emergency meeting in the White House today with the participation of the vice-president, U.S. secretary of state, secretary of defence, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, CIA director and U.S. representative to the United Nation's Organisation. Upon completion of the meeting the President abrogating to himself, contrary to the UN Charter, the right to dictate conditions to sovereign states and peoples, demanded in the form of an ultimatum "an immediate withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organisation" not only from Beirut but also from Lebanon in general. The demands towards the Arab people of Palestine expressed in the spirit of diktat the President employed as a cover for his administration's reluctance to use the possibilities at its disposal to prevent a further extermination of the peaceful population of Beirut.

Right after this statement by the U.S. President the Israeli Air Force carried out bombing raids against west Beirut, which were followed by tank charges. All this is fresh evidence of the fact that the United States shares all responsibility with Israel for the aggression.

'Staged Performance'

LD041754 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The fresh assault of Israeli troops against west Beirut has served as a pretext for the Reagan administration for staging a new performance of pretended "resentment against Israel," whose aggression against Lebanon is unconditionally and completely supported by the United States.

A meeting of a special crisis group was held in the White House in the morning today. It was chaired by Vice President George Bush and attended by Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Vessey, CIA Director William Casey and U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick. The meeting was devoted to the latest events in Lebanon and outlining tactics for American diplomacy, which is making every effort to consolidate the results of the Israeli aggression.

While Israeli shells and bombs are exploding in Beirut, the U.S. State Department is hypocritically declaring that it is allegedly "deeply concerned" about the fresh violation of the ceasefire in Lebanon. Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes confined himself this morning to a statement that the resumption of hostilities "cannot contribute towards a peace process" and makes practically impossible the continuation of diplomatic efforts.

Thus the White House and the State Department have again washed hands and failed to condemn the Israeli fresh perfidious violation of ceasefire and resumption of the brutal destruction of the Lebanese capital.

Attention is drawn here to the fact that the Israel military perpetrated new crimes right after the end of the talks in Washington held by Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir, who could personally make sure that the U.S. administration and Congress as before fully support Israel's actions, although they sometimes permit themselves to reprimand it slightly with purely demagogic aims.

In his CBS television interview in the morning today Shamir denied that the Israeli troops had launched a major offensive against west Beirut and claimed that they were carrying out only an "insignificant improvement" of their position. He again demanded the withdrawal of the Palestine resistance forces from west Beirut and from Lebanon's territory in general and threatened that if that was not reached by political means, Israel would find "other means." We are losing patience, the minister impudently declared.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL CONVENED AT USSR REQUEST

LD042344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] New York, 4 Aug (TASS) -- A demand that in accordance with the UN Charter strict sanctions be applied against Israel, which has again brazenly flouted the international community's decision that there be a cease-fire in Lebanon and Israeli forces be withdrawn, is contained in a draft resolution submitted today by the delegations of Jordan and Spain to the emergency session of the Security Council convened at the Soviet Union's request.

The document says that the Security Council is "deeply shaken and alarmed at the atrocities perpetrated by the Israeli forces and their entry into Beirut on 3 August." The draft resolution suggests that Israel be severely condemned for its resusal to comply with the resolutions previously adopted by the council; that the council confirm its demand that Tel Aviv abide by the cease-fire and withdraw its forces; and that the UN secretary general be empowered by the council immediately to increase the number of UN observers in the region of Beirut.

The draft resolution proposes that should Tel Aviv again refuse to comply with the resolution, the council be convened within 3 hours to discuss the adoption of effective measures in accordance with chapter (?7) of the UN Chapter, which provides for sanctions to be applied in case of noncompliance with decisions of the Security Council.

Speaking at the session of the council, the USSR representative, Richard Ovinnikov, said that the facts about the new Israeli aggression in west Beirut are common knowledge. In light of the extremely serious and dangerous situation, the council must adopt effective and decisive measures. The adoption of such measures to stop the aggression can no longer be delayed. Israel by its crimes is virtually placing itself beyond the pale internationally.

The Israeli Nazis are continuing to destroy Beirut, said the Jordanian permanent representative to the UN, Hazim Nusaybah. There is hardly a building left in the city that has not been hit by bombs or shells supplied to the aggressor by his chief ally, the United States. The United States, he emphasized, must bear equal responsibility with Israel for the inhuman war organized in Beirut -- the more so since the Israeli authorities have stated publicly that Washington is in complete agreement with the aims of the aggression in Lebanon.

The statement by the Israeli representative, Y. Blum, was unprecedently brazen: He said unblinkingly that there had been no entry into west Beirut.

Further Report

LD050828 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpts] New York August 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

At an urgent meeting held on Wednesday at the initiative of the Soviet Union, the Security Council endorsed a resolution expressing profound indignation over the Israeli invasion of Beirut and calling for the return of the Israeli troops to their previous positions. The same time the resolution reaffirms an earlier decision of the council envisaging an immediate ceasefire and the withdrawal of the troops of the occupiers from Lebanon.

The resolution whose draft was sponsored by Spain and Jordan points out that if not complied with another meeting of the Security Council would be held not later than ten hours in the morning, New York time on August fifth to consider the question of taking effective steps in conformity with the United Nations Charter. Chapter seven of the charter authorizes the council in such cases to impose sanctions against a country not fulfilling its decision.

The resolution was adopted by 14 votes with one abstention. The United States refused to support the draft which threatened sanctions to the aggressor thus intimating to him that Washington would not seriously object to Israel concluding the operations for the seizure and destruction of the Lebanese capital.

However, the actions of Israel, its bloody policy of genocide against the Palestine and Lebanese peoples have aroused such indignation throughout the world that this time Washington had to manoeuvre and did not dare openly to side with its client and accomplice.

Spain's permanent representative at the United Nations Jaime de Pinies said that the Israeli invasion had brought death and destruction to Lebanon. Denouncing the war for the extermination of the Palestinians in Lebanon, he recalled the only reason for their presence there was that Israel had deprived them of their own land and their own homes.

Ghassan Tuwayni, the permanent representative of Lebanon to the United Nations, conveyed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its initiative in the urgent convocation of the Security Council and the mobilization of wide support in favour of practical steps for the establishment of peace in his country. He added that this and earlier resolutions of the council set forth a specific program whose implementation would bring peace to his country.

The delegates of Britain, Egypt, the People's Republic of China, Poland, France and Japan also sharply criticised the Israeli armed invasion. Both the vote and the discussion in the Security Council have shown once again that the United States is in full international isolation. Even its closest allies refuse to identify themselves with supporting the crimes perpetrated in Lebanon against mankind.

Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi, the permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations, in a TASS interview he said, is an important step along the (?road) of eliminating the consequences of the Israeli armed invasion [sentence as received]. The resolution unequivocally demands that the aggressor withdraw from Lebanon. The PLO observer emphasized that Tel Aviv's escalation of violence in Lebanon has been designed to frustrate a political solution of the problem.

Official Statement

LD042216 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] In connection with increased tension in Beirut the UN Security Council charged its chairman, Irish representative Dorr, to make an official statement. The statement stresses the need for an immediate implementation of the Security Council resolution of 1 August which demands a cease-fire.

On behalf of the council Dorr supported the efforts of the UN secretary general concerning the deployment in Lebanon of UN observers who must insure the observance of the cease-fire agreement. The statement says that all sides must cooperate with the United Nations in solving this problem. This document was approved by all the members of the UN Security Council only after tiring closed sessions which continued for a total of more than 7 hours.

Again a clearly obstructionist line was taken by the American delegate. U.S. representatives both in the Security Council and in Beirut, and American envoy Habib continue to provide diplomatic cover for Israel's aggression.

ISRAEL REJECTS VISIT BY UN SECRETARY GENERAL

LD050852 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 5 TASS -- Tel Aviv has rejected a proposal from Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general, personally to travel to Israel and Lebanon for a discussion of questions related to a ceasefire and an end to military operations in Beirut. Israel advanced in arrogant demand, obviously designed to frustrate this initiative. A spokesman for the United Nations secretary-general who is now in Austria, said that Israel agreed to receive Javier Perez de Cuellar only on the condition that he would not meet with Yasir 'Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Thus, Israel has confirmed once again that together with the United States it pursues a line of wrecking United Nations efforts to establish peace in Lebanon.

Javier Perez de Cuellar refused to accept Tel Aviv's diktat. He believes, the spokesman of the United Nations secretary-general said, that it is his duty to maintain contacts with all sides involved in the conflict.

The United Nations secretary-general also made a personal call to Israel's Premier Begin to observe the agreement on a ceasefire and an end to all military operations in Beirut, and also not to prevent the deployment of United Nations observers. No reply, however, has been received to this call.

ISRAEL LAUNCHES OFFENSIVE ON WEST BEIRUT

Cease-Fire Violation

LD042134 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Israel has again violated the ninth cease-fire agreement and has launched an offensive on west Beirut. This has been done despite Tel Aviv's assurances to the effect that Israeli forces will observe the latest agreement and have no intention of storming the Lebanese capital. Observers reported yesterday that Israeli tank units had alreday been moved to forward positions, and last night the Israelis opened intensive fire from sea and land on residential areas and the positions of the city's defenders. For the first time during the blockade strikes were made on the location of the prime minister's residence and the Ministries of Information and Tourism. Areas where the Soviet Embassy and trade mission are located were also subjected to fire.

The offensive began early in the morning. The Israelis started attacks from three sides; from the south from the area of the national museum and the port area; near the international airport; and from the east from the so-called 'green line' separating west Beirut from the eastern part which is controlled by Christian armed forces -- and it precisely there that the Israeli tank units were moved. The interventionists also tried to clear the way for a tank breakthrough in the region of the national museum.

More than 200 tanks, dozens of armored carriers and bulldozers concentrated there were supposed to clear the way. However, the Israeli tanks were stopped in the area of the city racecourse. The united groups of the Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanese national patriotic forces offered stiff resistance to the invaders. Today they have already repulsed five Israeli attacks. Only in some places and especailly near the national museum have the invaders managed to advance a little.

After the Israeli offensive was stopped, the Tel Aviv UN representative announced hypocritically that its armed forces allegedly had no intention of entering west Beirut. Nevertheless, the fighting in some areas of the Lebanese capital continues.

Most of the victims again were from the peaceful population. Hundreds of inhabitants were killed and wounded during the massive fire and Israeli attacks. There have been cases of contagious diseases in the city. It is very difficult to fight them because of the lack of power, water and necessary medicines; the Israeli military is not allowing Red Cross representatives into west Beirut. Tel Aviv is also not consenting to the deployment of UN observers in the region of Beirut, thus ignoring the Security Council resolution.

In light of all this, President Reagan's words about the need for a complete cessation of military operations by both sides in Beirut and about the world community no longer being willing to tolerate the constant escalation of violence seem really hypocritical. He said this at his meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir, and after the meeting Romberg, representative of the U.S. State Department, repeated that the main aims of the United States and Israel in Lebanon coincide as in the past.

Even the rightwing London newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, reporting on the Israeli minister's Washington talks, came to the conclusion that Shamir has reserved for Tel Aviv the right to intensify military operations against the Palestinians.

In the words of France's L'HUMANITE: By refusing to support the Security Council's demand for an immediate cease-fire and lifting of the blockade of west Beirut, the Reagan administration gave its blessing for an attack to begin on the Lebanese capital. The proof of this is the new act of aggression perpetrated by Israel. Speaking before American legislators, Shamir assured them taht Israel is still interested in talks and is interested in a political solution of the problem; but what kind of solution can that be, imposed by force, after the extermination of thousands of people? Observers note as never before how topical the words sound of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the U.S. President with an appeal to stop the extermination of peaceful inhabitants of Beirut. The newspaper notes that this message was sent at the moment when the situation in Lebanon reached the limit and any delay may have irreversible consequences.

And precisely because of that, the Cuban newspaper GRANMA says, the Soviet leader appeals to Reagan's conscience, as he has the potential to stop the Israeli aggression and the genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, but does not do so.

Moreover, in response to the appeal of Tel Aviv, Zionist organizations of the United States have organized the dispatch from New York to Israel of the first group of volunteers for the so-called civilian front. They must apparently make up Israel's shortage of manpower which has arisen in connection with the massive army callup and the occupation of Lebanon. The American volunteers will be deployed in the Golan Heights where they will have to defend the illegally created Israeli settlements on this annexed territory of Syria. One of the organizers of the campaign of recruitment in the United States is a certain (Meir Endor), an Israeli Army captain with fresh experience of the combat in Lebanon. Zionist organizations have already recruited 750 volunteers. The first group of 200 people left for the Near East this morning.

Further Kalyagin Comment

LD042356 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1815 GMT 4 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] We have already reported in detail in the first edition on the attempt to storm west Beirut undertaken this morning by Israeli forces. Their offensive was repulsed by the united units of the Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanese national patriotic forces. They beat off five Israeli tanks attacks and foiled a helicopter landing attempt. Only in a few places and especially near the national museum did the invaders manage to advance a little; however, they have paid a high price. Israeli losses today amounted to almost 100 killed or wounded soldiers and officers; 17 tanks and 14 armored carriers have been hit.

After the attacks were repulsed, an Israeli Government representative announced in Jerusalem that today's offensive cannot be considered as storming the Lebanese capital. I do not believe, he said, that our activity can be called intrusion into west Beirut. The same argument was presented by the Israeli UN delegate. Everyone has become used to the hypocrisy and lies of official Israeli representatives. Today's act of aggression showed once again that Begin's profuse talk about readiness for talks and for a peaceful settlement is nothing other than a smokescreen created to cover the true, aggressive aims of Tel Aviv. Begin and Sharon are planning the extermination of the PLO and generally of any organized Palestinian presence in Lebanon in order to solve the problem of the occupied territories of the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza Strip the way they want in Tel Aviv -- which is to grant to the Palestinian population living there only limited autonomy.

It is precisely because of this and despite the readiness of the PLO leadership to reach acceptable compromise decisions that Israel is intensifying its military pressure and that its leaders announce with impudence that the organization must disappear from the Near East scene, both militarily and politicaly. They believe that this will force the Palestinians in occupied lands to stop their resistance. Trying to justify the continuation of aggression and the extermination of the peaceful population, Begin beat all records for cynicism: In his speech to the Knesset he called Palestinian fighters two-legged animals, and appearing on Israeli television he spoke as follows: If Hitler was present in a house in which there were another 20 people, would it have been possible not to bomb that house?

But Begin himself is using Hitler's methods, which is now being acknowledged even in Israel itself. This was staged at his press conference in Jerusalem by prominent Israeli public leader, Professor Yeshayahu Leibowitz, who said that Begin's policy bears a Nazi stamp. We have already done what Hitler did in the first 6 years of his rule, he said. More and more Israelis are now asking themselves: Won't the current war in Lebanon only lead to new wars as it stirs up hatred?

Even the foreign minister of Egypt, an ally of Israel in accordance with Camp David, stated during an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE: If Beirut is taken by storm I cannot think how we could maintain normal diplomatic relations with Israel in the future.

They do not ask such questions in Washington. President Reagan announced at today's press conference that in order to solve the Lebanese problem the Palestinians must immediately leave Beirut and again, as always, no word of condemnation addressed to Tel Aviv.

Syrian Spokesman Cited

LD050820 Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 5 TASS -- Israeli troops on August 4 broke the cease-fire in west Beirut by shelling the positions of the Syrian troops of the pan-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, according to a Syrian military spokesman.

The joint contingents of the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national-Patriotic forces jointly with the Syrian troops put up stiff resistance to the aggressor, putting 40 Israeli tanks and armoured vehicles and 150 troops out of action. Syrian losses were 31 servicemen, 3 tanks and 8 armored vehicles.

According to reports from the Lebanese capital, Israeli aircraft continue dropping bombs and firing missiles on densely populated neighbourhoods in west Beirut. Beirut radio reported that at least 300 persons were killed in yesterday's air raids.

LEBANESE PREMIER ON CONFLICT, SOVIET POSITION

LD041932 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Our special correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov has interviewed Shafiq al-Wazzan, prime minister of Lebanon:

Shafiq al-Wazzan says that Israel's aggression is directed against Lebanon and the Palestinian people who are fighting for self-determination and the return to their homelands. Shafiq al-Wazzan noted that the Zionists banished the Palestinian Arabs from their lands and deprived them of their lawful personal rights. For their attack on Lebanon, Shafqi al-Wazzan continued, Israel used the disunity of the Arab countries and international conflicts. That is why the Israeli aggressors are controlling the Lebanese skies with impunity. However, the defenders of west Beirut are displaying courage and steadfastness since they are defending their national honor and their lawful rights.

Replying to the correspondent's question about the main conditions for a settlement to the situation in Lebanon, Shafiq al-Wazzan said: We demand the immediate withdrawal of the aggressor's troops from Lebanese territory and, first and foremost, this is the aim of the talks now being held on a settlement to the crisis.

We constantly find ourselves under pressure of conditions that are dictated by Israel, but we are striving through every means to achieve a cease-fire in Beirut, the removal of the invaders from the Lebanese capital and the complete unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Lebanese territory. We demand that this be done without delay in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions.

Shafiq al-Wazzan positively assessed the principled and constructive stance by the Soviet Union on the events in Lebanon. The USSR, he stressed, is on the Arabs' side, defends the just cause of the Palestinians and advocates ensuring Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

In conclusion Shafiq al-Wazzan noted the need for the cohesion of all peace-loving forces in order to suppress Israel's barbaric activities and for a just settlement to the Near East problem.

U.S.-ISRAELI 'OSTENSIBLE DIFFERENCES' DERIDED

Ponomarev Comment

LD041032 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 4 Aug 82

["The Aggression Is Being Maliciously Protracted" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Israeli top leadership, availing itself, like before, of Washington's full support, continues to brazenly trample the U.N. Security Council's resolutions on immediate end to the aggression against Lebanon.

As the REUTER news agency reports, Israeli tanks, armored personnel carriers and bulldozers last night started advancing, under an artillery cover, to the national city museum of Beirut. At the same time in Washington, a State Department spokesman Romberg, describing the situation in Beirut told journalists that the cease fire there on the whole kept on but that the United States could not control the events in Lebanon. This statement is another cover by Washington for Israel's bandit actions and a cover for the U.S. own treachery with regard to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

A propagandist comedy as to ostensible differences between the USA and Israel and nearly a "crisis" in relations between them is now being staged in Washington once again. However, at the meeting in Washington between Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir and President Reagan, not a censure but a reaffirmation of support for alliance between the USA and Israel was clearly expressed. Shamir himself when in the USA tirelessly repeated that Israel and the United States pursue the same goals both in Lebanon and in the Middle East as a whole. The Reagan administration's attempts to dissociate itself from involvement in the Israeli aggression are an intention to disorient the Arab public as to who is the true culprit of the Lebanese tragedy.

There is no doubt that U.S. leaders could stop the Israeli aggressors' international piracy at any moment. However, they deliberately do not do that. Washington's actions are virtually designed to do away, through Israel, with unwelcome forces in the Middle East and to subordinate that entire strategic region to U.S. influence.

This is why the U.S. administration in every way seeks not to stop the Israeli aggression but to consolidate its results, and tries to drive it home to the Arabs that they should look for culprits of the Lebanese tragedy among themselves and not in the Tel Aviv and Washington leaders' imperialist policy in the Middle East.

Today it becomes evident as never before that it is essential immediately to put an end to the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. The situation brooks no further delays. The world should also know that Washington and its allies in Tel Aviv maliciously protract the bloodshed and interfere with a political settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

'Propaganda Spectacle'

LD041704 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, August 4 TASS -- Tass political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

After receiving Leonid Brezhnev's personal message with an urgent call to do everything in his power to prevent the further extermination of people in Beirut, the U.S. President hurried to make it known he refuses to acknowledge responsibility for the planned, deliberate extermination of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples by the Tel Aviv military-fascist clique. In his words, the United States is doing nothing but trying to secure a "stable cease-fire" in Lebanon which would put an end to the suffering of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

But all pharisaical discourse about the U.S. administration's "peace-making efforts" in the Middle East are nothing more than a propaganda spectacle designed only for the most naive who do not know anything about politics. For Washington cosmetologists, seeking to cover up the imperialist, anti-Arab essence of U.S.-Middle East policy, cannot avoid admitting the indisputable fact that each new bandit action by Israel is inevitably preceded by an exchange of visits of highly-placed officials between Washington and Tel Aviv.

Thus, on the eve of the Israeli Air Force's piratic raid on a nuclear research centre in Iraq, Jerusalem was visited by the then-U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig. At a time when the whole civilised world expressed its indignation at that undisguised act of international banditism, the U.S. State Department claimed that it did not regard that air raid as an act of terrorism. The visit by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to Washington late last year was followed by Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

Finally, right on the eve of the current invasion of Lebanon by the 100,000-strong Israeli Army the U.S. capital was visited by Ariel Sharon, the leader of the Zionist military, who, reported the American news agency AP, came to the United States to coordinate the details of the forthcoming "operation" with the Pentagon.

All these examples are no coincidence or isolated facts. The close coordination of military-strategic plans and actions in the Middle East was directly stipulated by the U.S.-Israeli "Memorandum on Strategic Cooperation", whose general frameworks were concerted during Israeli Premier Menahem Begin's 11th visit to Washington last September.

Of course, the U.S. Government, seeking to ensure the preservation of the positions of U.S. imperialism in Arab, first of all, oil-producing countries, periodically stages ostentatious farces of expressing "disapproval" of Israeli actions, particularly against the background of the United States' actual deeds. Take, for example, the increase of the value of U.S. arms supplies to Israel by 300 million dollars in the current period: Was it not about making up for the serious losses incurred by the Israeli Army in the fighting with the Palestinian patriots that they in Washington who were behind the effort to push that bill through Congress were thinking?

Completing his latest visit to the United States, Yitzhaq Shamir expressed the conviction that Israel will continue to enjoy unreserved U.S. support because the two countries have "the same goals with regard to Lebanon". These goals are well known: They are to rout the Palestinian resistance movement, to establish in fact a U.S.-Israeli protectorate over Lebanon, and to deal a blow to Syria.

So those Washington officials, who are trying to whitewash U.S. policy in the Middle East -- the policy of open connivance at the aggressive plans of Tel Aviv, are clearly sweating in vain. Admitting that this policy makes the United States an accomplice in the barbarous assault on Lebanon, the American Washington POST said that President Reagan ought to throw off the mask and openly shoulder his share of responsibility for the bloodshed. Well, the U.S. journalists know better for they are closer to the White House.

KORNEYEV: ISRAEL WILL LAUNCH NUCLEAR ATTACK

LD051216 Kuwait KUNA in English 1100 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, Aug 5 (KUNA) -- A prominent Soviet strategist has predicted that Israel would launch a nuclear attack on besieged Beirut and other Arab countries in the future to avert heavy human losses in its forces.

In an exclusive interview with KUNA, Lev Korneyev, a specialist in history sciences and international Zionism, said the war in Lebanon would not be the last Israeli-Arab confrontation as Israeli defense minister pledged to his forces.

He went on to say that irrespective of the outcome of the war now raging in Beirut, Israel's losses will increase with every fresh battle with the Arabs until the Jewish state exhausts its military and economic potential.

The Arabs, on the other hand, have just begun to build up their military might and consolidate their economic structure, the expert added.

According to an American-style Israeli plan to reorganise the army by the end of 1982, an Israeli out of five including infants and elderly will be mobilised and this makes Israel the world's most militarised country, Korneyev explained.

He said when the Israeli strategists realised at the beginning of the Lebanon war that the Jewish state had already reached the maximal human mobilisation, the government considered early last July using nuclear weapons in west Beirut.

Though the nuclear attack did not take place, it was still imminent, he added.

Talking of Israel's preparation for "a Hiroshima in the Middle East", the Soviet expert recalled a statement by the Israeli head of State Efrayim Katzir in 1974 that "Israel has the nuclear might that can terrify the world'. Korneyev, quoting French press reports in 1975, affirmed that Israel possesses nuclear weapons and the means to launch such weapons.

The expert also recalled a recent statement by Israel's deputy chief of statt that the Israeli Army has to re-assess its strategic plans should the economic troubles get really serious. Israel started its first nuclear activities in 1952 with the help of Dutch and West German expertise.

NOVOYE VREMYA ATTACKS HABIB MISSION, AIMS

LD041644 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- "In Lebanon, like in all the Middle East affairs as a whole, the USA and Israel are appearing as partners, as accomplices linked bv common interests, objectives and plans... the mission of U.S. special presidential envoy Philip Habib is graphic proof of that," the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] journal points out.

The Soviet weekly of foreign policy analysis points out in its issue of August 6 that "in shuttling between Arab capitals Habib is trying to whitewash the Zionist aggression in Lebanon and explain massive Zionist terror in that country by the need to ensure Israel's security... from 'Palestinian terrorism.' This smart dealer is trying to explain the presence of the U.S. naval ships off the coasts of Lebanon already not the intention to save the U.S. Embassy personnel in Beirut from bombing raids. An allegation is made that they in Washington are 'concerned' for the rescue of the Palestinians in the besieged west Beirut."

"But even the least informed people have begun to understand Habib's aims," the weekly goes on to say. "These aims are to press ahead for the expulsion from Lebanon of all Palestinian Arabs, first and foremost the fighting men of the Palestine resistance movement. Neither Habib, nor anybody else from the U.S. administration have ever uttered a word of how to ensure the security of Lebanon and the other Arab countries which have been victims of aggression and Israel's expansionist ambitions for decades. And, certainly, they are tight-lipped on the key Middle East problem -- the destiny of the Arab people of Palestine, its inalienable right to self-determination and creation of its own state."

"It is under cover of the American administration's 'peacemaking efforts' carried out by the self-styled emissary that the Israeli interventionists are perpetrating monstrous barbarous destruction of the Lebanese capital, its defenders and population", the weekly writes in conclusion.

UN SPOKESMAN ON RISK OF EPIDEMICS IN BEIRUT

LD040948 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Vienna August 4 TASS -- The break-out of epidemics such as typhoid and cholera in west Beirut, besieged by Israeli aggressors, has become a real threat, according to a spokesman of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refuges in the Near East (UNRWA). He said that the risk of the epidemics was due to the scarcity of clean drinking water and the lack of electricity to operate water-pumps. As is known, the Israeli invaders are maintaining their blockade on water and electric power supplies to the city.

The risks of contracting typhoid fever were the greatest for children and the aged. According to the UNRWA spokesman who visited some areas of encircled west Beirut, all children there were suffering from gastro-intestinal disturbances caused by the consumption of undrinkable water.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON GRENADA DELEGATION VISIT

Bishop Speech

PM031441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report of speech delivered by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, at 27 July Kremlin dinner, under general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] The opportunity to visit your great, heroic country, M. Bishop said, is a special honor for my delegation and me. Our party, government and people awaited this visit with great impatience and enthusiasm. I wish to express our profound gratitude for the invitation and for the excellent organization of our delegation's reception. I convey to you warm, fraternal greetings from the New Jewel Movement, the People's Revolutionary Government and all the working people of Grenada. We also wish you to convey all these greetings to your esteemed leader, that statesman of world significance, L.I. Brezhnev.

In the days to come we await with great interest the opportunity to see for ourselves the tremendous achievements you have secured over 65 years of people's power, to witness the process of building developed socialism and to acquire your rich experience.

It gives us particular pleasure that this visit is taking place in the year in which you are marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- the first state of workers and peasants in mankind's history.

The profound revolutionary ideas, leadership and work of V.I. Lenin, the founder of your state, as well as the force of the example of the Great October Socialist Revolution effected under the CPSU's leadership, changed forever the life of working people throughout the world. Nobody can deny that the Russian Revolution inflicted one of the most crushing blows in the struggle to eliminate the exploitation of man by man. We have repeatedly seen how the Soviet people have withstood and rebuffed all of imperialism's attempts to reduce to nothing the achievements of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Your victories have shown that no force exists in the world which could reverse the mighty stream of revolutionary changes whose foundations were laid by the Great October Socialist Revolution. We have learned from your experience that when a revolution is firmly based on the working class and working people, is constantly in contact with them through the medium of their own people's organs of power, brings them material benefits and sincerely strives to resolve their problems, then we can be sure that it will continue and develop.

It is a historical fact that as a result of the Soviet Union's victory over fascism, a revolutionary situation arose in many parts of the world. This heroic achievement shook to the foundations one of the main props of imperialism's might and wealth -- the colonial system of slavery and exploitation. It started a chain reaction which brought millions of people into the struggle to eliminate colonialism. All the former colonial peoples must be deeply grateful to the Soviet people for their staunch, principled support for the struggle against colonialism and against the evil it brings with it -- racism, neocolonialism and poverty.

The radical change came to our part of the world for the first time with the success of the Cuban Revolution in 1959. Twenty years later the peoples of Grenada and Nicaragua added thier voices to this call for freedom, independence and justice in Latin American and the Caribbean.

The date 13 March 1979 opened a bright new chapter in the life of the people of Grenada and the working people of the Caribbean. On that day our people put an end to 28 years of neocolonial dictatorship, which had brought us to a state of extreme socioeconomic backwardness.

In the subsequent 3-year period our working people, under the leadership of their vanguard, the New Jewel Movement, embarked on resolving the long-term, complex task of national building.

Today we are creating a new people's democracy -- a process which, we are convinced, will make a fundamental contribution to the cause of the attainment of our goal of economic development and social progress and which will direct our country along a path of socialist orientation.

The new organs of people's revolutionary democracy give Grenada's working people the opportunity to participate directly in the day-to-day exercise of people's power.

A basic feature of the development of our democratic process is the rapid growth of our mass organizations. At present 8 out of every 10 workers are united in trade unions, 1 in 4 women is a member of the national organization of women, every fifth adolescent is a member of the national youth organization and every eighth farmer belongs to the farmers' trade union.

The Grenadan revolution laid the foundation for the process of our noncapitalist path of development in order to free our economy from the imperialist domination which we inherited. Within the framework of this liberation process enterprises have been created in the state and cooperative sectors. Moreover, in our economic development program we made provision for a national planning policy. In 1982 for the first time we elaborated an annual plan, and work has already begun on elaborating our first 3-year plan, for 1983-1985.

We adhere to the idea of building a new, just society in our country on the basis of the principles of increasing our people's political consciousness and ensuring their full participation in all spheres of the creation of the new state; developing national defense capability on the basis of the people's participation; building a national economy so as to ensure our people's happiness, well-being and full material and spiritual independence; and further elaborating a foreign policy based on the desire for peace, good-neighborliness, peaceful coexistence and the ending of the arms race and the elimination of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism, apartheid, racism and Zionism. At the same time we are fully determined to continue our quest in the cause of establishing a new international economic order and we are firmly devoted to the cause of national liberation movements, the international workers movement and the development of the closest relations with the world socialist community.

There can be no doubt that the most urgent international porblem now facing mankind is the question of universal peace.

As is known, human civilization is threatened by the most reactionary imperialist circles, which pursue a policy of the massive arms buildup in response to the growing might of the world socialist community, the advancing movement of progressive forces and national liberation movements and the ever-deepening world capitalist crisis.

They threaten peace with their neutron bombs, cruise missiles and the insane concept of limited nuclear war. They seek to use food and trade as weapons. They openly threaten to impose blockades and boycotts and to introduce sanctions in the sphere of trade and credits with respect to socialist and progressive countries. They even threaten their own allies and try to intimidate them. By these means the most reactionary imperialist circles are fully determined to achieve the implementation of their unrestrained but futile striving for world domination.

This differs radically from the Soviet Union's policy.

We know that since the proclamation of Lenin's peace plan in 1917 your country has consistently sought peace throughout the world, peaceful coexistence and detente. This policy was reaffirmed at the time of the Great Patriotic War, in the course of which 20 million Soviet citizens died to destroy Hitlerite fascism and bring peace to mankind.

In the postwar period the struggle for democratic peace serves as an unfading tribute to the humanism of the Soviet system.

The recent bold peace initiatives have shown that the striving for peace still holds a leading place in Soviet foreign policy. We welcome the peace initiative put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. We welcomed the reaffirmation and development of this initiative at the 19th Komsomol Congress. The people of Grenada welcomed with joy the Soviet Union's pledge, given at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. We sincerely hope that commonsense will prevail and that all the nuclear powers will follow the Soviet Union's example.

For our part, we in Grenada have put forward a proposal for the Caribbean to be recognized at the international level as a zone of peace, independence and development. However, while peace-loving peoples throughout the world seek new ways of ensuring peace every day, the forces of Zionism and racism, with imperialism's support, continue to provoke one crisis after another.

We are witnessing the continuing predatory, genocidal agreession of Zionist Israel against the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine.

We join with all civilized mankind in demanding the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory and the real, actual cessation of military operations, plus the payment of appropriate compensation for the human losses and material damage suffered by the people of Lebanon. We firmly believe that it has long been time for the international community to seek a really effective way of finally cutting short the continuing acts of flagrant, repulsive banditry perpetrated by Zionist Israel with complete disregard for world public opinion. Today we express our sympathy, solidarity and support for the people of Lebanon, the Palestinian armed forces and other Arab peoples. We are confident that their day of victory, national self-determination and lasting peace will certainly come.

Imperialism is making every effort to ensure that reactionary forces remain in power in Central America and the Caribbean. With the help of money, weapons and military advisers, every possible attempt is made to bring the brave people of El Salvador to their knees. Imperialist threats, repressions and secret service operations are directed against socialist Cuba and social development in Nicaragua and Grenada with the aim of intimidating those states' peoples and undermining their revolutionary gains.

American imperialism has repeatedly organized an international campaign to deprive Grenada of assistance from regional and international institutions which offer financial resources. Even the resources allocated for aid in the event of natural disasters have been blocked and used as a pretext for slanderous, destabilizing activity. We have experienced the most flagrant forms of propaganda and economic and military destabilization.

But the revolution in Latin America and the Caribbean cannot be intimidated. Our struggle has deep roots among the people's masses, and all acts of sabotage and destabilization can only strengthen our people's resolve to secure victory.

Today our countries have signed various agreements on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation. These agreements are very broad in scope and will have a strategic influence on the further development of the revolutionary process in Grenada. We would like to thank you most sincerely for the comradely atmosphere in which the discussions have taken place. The great results we have achieved are another example of the internationalism of the CPSU, the USSR and your people.

We sincerely wish to know Lenin's motherland better. We anticipate that in the days to come we will strengthen the foundations of firm friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples.

M. Bishop proposed a toast to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Grenada and the Soviet Union, to peace throughout the world, disarmament and detente, to the CPSU and the New Jewel Movement and to the struggling peoples throughout the world.

Press Conference

PM040859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Maurice Bishop's Press Conference"]

[Text] The visit has been exceptionally productive, and we have achieved important results, Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, declared. He was speaking at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow on 28 July.

During the visit, M. Bishop pointed out, our two fraternal parties and governments signed historic agreements on friendship and cooperation designed to strengthen and expand bilateral relations and to assist our attempts to consolidate the national democratic stage of the Grenada revolution and to create the necessary economic infrastructure for for future social development. As a country adhering to an independent and fundamentally anti-imperialist course in foreign policy and in its development, Grenada considers the expansion of relations with the socialist world a matter of paramount importance for itself.

In the Soviet Union we have seen real socialism's tremendous successes in all spheres of life. We now understand better the malicious anti-Soviet propaganda which occupies the predominant place in the imperialist mass news organs of our region. They lie, distorting facts about the Soviet Union in order to conceal from our people what tremendous advantages are enjoyed by millions of Soviet people in all spheres of social, economic, political and cultural life. But they try in vain to conceal from the world the fact that all these successes are possible only under socialism.

From the moment of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917, when Lenin proclaimed peace the cornerstone of his country's foreign policy, to the present day, 65 years later, the Soviet people have been in the front rank of the fighters for peace. We hail the peace program proclaimed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union's other peace-loving initiatives and its unilateral decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

We hail, M. Bishop declared, the proposals advanced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for a just Near East settlement, and we once again see for ourselves that the Soviet Union people, true to genuine internationalism, voice their solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples at numerous rallies.

In his replies to correspondent's questions M. Bishop dwelt in detail on the situation in Grenada and on its people's struggle against imperialist intrigues. In the 3 years since the revolution, he said, free secondary education has been introduced in our country, and extensive programs are being implemented in the spheres of public health, construction and agriculture. We also consider the population's broad participation in state management a great achievement of our revolution.

These successes inspire neighboring Latin American countries and intimidate the imperialists, above all the United States, which is doing everything to hinder the development of the revolutionary process.

We will convey to our people what we have seen and will see in the great Soviet Union, M. Bishop emphasized.

Cooperation Documents Signed

PM040945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Signing of Soviet-Grenadian Documents"]

[Text] The signing of Soviet-Grenadian documents took place in the Kremlin on 27 July.

An agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the New Jewel Movement was signed by:

On the Soviet side -- B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

On the Grenadian side -- K. Radix, member of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo.

An agreement on cooperation in the sphere of planning activity was signed by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and G. Louison, member of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and minister of agriculture; an agreement on economic and technical cooperation by V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and G. Louison; and an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation by V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and U. Whiteman, member of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister. A consular convention between the USSR and Grenada was signed by N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and U. Whiteman. A protocol on deliveries of goods in 1983-1987 was signed by N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and G. Louison.

The signing of the documents was attended by:

On the Soviet side -- N.A. Tikhonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials;

On the Grenadian side -- M. Bishop and members of the party and government delegation of which he is the head.

USSR-Grenada Communique

PM041055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Text of Soviet-Grenadian joint communique]

[Text] A Grenadian party and government delegation, headed by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government, paid an official visit to the USSR from 26 through 31 July 1982 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government.

The delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

The Grenadian guests visited Leningrad and Kiev as well as Moscow. They acquainted themselves with the life and labor of Soviet people and the Soviet Union's achievements in different spheres of the economy, science and culture. M. Bishop and the delegation members were accorded a warm and cordial reception wherever they went.

During the visit N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had talks with M. Bishop, chairman of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the Grenadian People's Revolutionary Government.

Participating in the talks were:

From the Soviet side: N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and USSR Ambassador to Grenada G.I. Sazhenev;

From the Grenadian side: U. Whiteman, member of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; K. Radix, member of the Central Committee Politburo and minister of industrial development; G. Luison, member of the Central Committee Politburo and minister of agriculture; L. James, deputy minister of the interior; (E. Leyn), deputy minister of defense; E. Luison, Revolutionary Armed Forces chief of staff and deputy minister of defence; and Grenadian Ambassador to the USSR U.P. Jacobs.

During the talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding there was a discussion of the state and prospects of Soviet-Grenadian relations and also topical international problems of mutual interest.

The sides stated with satisfaction that cooperation, based on the principles of equality and mutual respect, is developing successfully between the USSR and Grenada. A mutual desire was expressed for the further broadening of trade and economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties. The sides expressed satisfaction with the growing contacts between the CPSU and the New Jewel Movement and also between the two countries' public organizations.

During the visit agreements were signed on cooperation in the sphere of planning activity, economic and technical cooperation, cultural and scientific cooperation, a consular convention and a protocol on deliveries of goods during the 1983-1987 period. An agreement was also signed on cooperation between the CPSU and the New Jewel Movement.

N.A. Tikhonov told M. Bishop about the practical steps to fulfill 26th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of USSR domestic and foreign policy, about the preparations to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and about the USSR's struggle in the international arena to eliminate the threat of war, above all nuclear war, ease tension in various parts of the world and curb the arms race.

M. Bishop talked about the development of political and socioeconomic processes in Grenada since the victory of the 13 March 1979 revolution which put an end to a regime of tyranny and persecution in the country and laid the basis for building a people's democratic society.

The Soviet side expressed solidarity with the Grenadan people in their efforts to overcome the grim colonial legacy and develop the country on a free, democratic basis. Support was expressed for the Grenadian people's inalienable right to build their own lives without any outside pressure or interference. M. Bishop expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for this solidarity and support.

In the discussion of international problems the sides expressed deep concern at the continuing deterioration of the world situation as a result of the actions of imperialist and reactionary forces. A special danger is posed by the U.S. course toward cranking up the arms race, including the expanding production and creation of new means of mass destruction, and its policy of confrontation and interference in states' internal affairs which undermines the detente process, leads to the creation of new seats of international tension and intensifies the danger of nuclear war. The Soviet Union and Grenada stressed the importance of countering this dangerous militarist course with a policy of eliminating the nuclear threat, preserving and strengthening peace, halting the arms race and effecting disarmament.

M. Bishop expressed approval and support for the new Soviet peace initiatives, above all the USSR's decision to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, contained in the message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, and stated that the initiatives accord with the vital interests of all peoples.

Both sides stated that participation by every country in the constructive quest for a just and peaceful settlement of international disputes and in efforts to preserve and strengthen peace acquires special significance in the present complex situation.

The Soviet Union and Grenada are convinced that the cessation of the build-up of nuclear potentials and the lowering of the dangerous level of nuclear confrontation are one of the most important problems of the present international situation. Regarding the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms as a positive step, the sides expressed the common view that the solution of this key problem on a mutually acceptable basis will be an important contribution to strengthening international security and normalizing the world situation.

The Soviet Union and Grenada confirm their support for the idea of creating nonnuclear zones in various regions of the world, seeing them as a regional military detente measure. In this connection they note the significance of the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America (the Tlaltelolco treaty), and also the important need for all nuclear powers to unswervingly observe the status of the nonnuclear zone in Latin America, and express the hope that all parties to the treaty will fully ensure in this zone the nonnuclear regime established by the treaty.

The Soviet side noted the positive significance of Grenada's activity in the Nonaligned Movement which is playing a positive part in the struggle for the preservation of peace and prevention of nuclear war, against imperialist diktat and aggression and for the freedom and independence of the peoples and equal and mutually advantageous international relations.

The USSR and Grenada severley condemned Israel's piratical attack on Lebanon and its genocide in respect to the Palestinian people, which is seriously jeopardizing international peace and security. They believe that the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples was possible only as a result of U.S. support. The bloody events in Lebanon are the direct result of the Camp David policy of separate deals and U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation."

The sides resolutely demanded an immediate end to the aggression and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. They stated their invariable solidarity with the Lebanese, Palestinian and other Arab peoples and supported their legitimate rights and interests.

The Soviet Union and Grenada confirmed that an all-embracing and just settlement in the Near East must be based on the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967; the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their inalienable right to self-determination and to the creation of their own state; the safeguarding of the right of all states in the region to an independent existence and security.

M. Bishop assessed the current situation in the Caribbean. The USSR and Grenada expressed grave concern at the continuing tension in the Caribbean and Central America and stressed the urgent need to resolve the conflict situations there by peaceful means, at the negotiating table, on the basis of full respect for the right of all peoples to determine their own destiny. They resolutely oppose the policy of blackmail and threats and political, economic and other pressure on Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and other states in the Caribbean and Central America. The sides condemned U.S. interference in El Salvador, its support for the country's antipopular regime and its attempts to involve the reactionary regimes of neighboring countries in the suppression of patriotic forces in El Salvador.

Both sides opposed the continuing presence of foreign bases in the Caribbean, the creation of the Rapid Deployment Force, the staging of military maneuvers for provocative purposes, plans to set up military political blocs geared to disuniting the countries in the region and the perpetration of other militarist acts which conflict with the desire of the region's peoples to transform it into a zone of peace, independence and development.

The USSR and Grenada confirmed their solidarity with the peoples struggling for national independence and for the liquidation of all forms of colonialism and racism. They roundly condemned South Africa's aggressive policy vis-a-vis sovereign African states and advocated the immediate and just solution of the Namibian problem on the basis of UN resolutions.

The talks' participants favored the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, which would contribute to the progress of the developing countries. They regard as impermissible the use of economic ties as means of blackmail and diktat and as instruments for undermining states' independence and sovereignty and advocate global talks as soon as possible on very important economic problems in accordance with the UN General Assembly decision.

The sides stressed the United Nations' important role in the present-day situation as an instrument for maintaining international peace and security. They confirmed their invariable desire to help improve the effectiveness of the United Nations in delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war, preserving world peace and developing all-round mutually advantageous cooperation between states strictly in accordance with the UN charter.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks, believing that they were useful and will aid the development of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Grenada.

M. Bishop expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for the warm reception and hospitality accorded the Grenadian party and government delegation.

Comparison: Tikhonov Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 July publishes on its front page a TASS report on Maurice Bishop's talks with Kremlin leaders. This report has been compared with the report published in the 28 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page K 1 under the subhead "Tikhonov, Ponomarev Talks" and the following variations have been noted:

PRAVDA adds the following passage after the first paragraph:

Talking part in the talks were...

On the Soviet side -- N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman on the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; V. G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; G.I. Sazhenev, USSR ambassador to Grenada; and V.N. Kazimirov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry section.

On the Grenadian side -- Members of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo U. Whitman, foreign minister; K. Radi, minister of industrial development; and G. Louison, minister of agriculture; and also deputy ministers L. James, E. Lane and E. Louison and W.R. Jacobs, Grenadian ambassador to the USSR....

PRAVDA adds the following to the end of the second paragraph: ...Soviet Union and Grenada -- relations based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. They expressed the intention of deepening and extending these relations in the interests of the two countries' peoples.

N.A. Tikhonov briefed M. Bishop on the course of the Soviet Union's implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the plan for the country's economic, social and cultural development and spoke of the results with which the Soviet state is approaching its jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, which is being marked in an atmosphere of friendship and unity of the Soviet Union's peoples and high patriotic and labor enthusiasm.

M. Bishop spoke of the socioeconomic transformations in Grenada, the activity of the New Jewel Movement and the People's Revolutionary Government in consolidating the gains of the people's revolution and the anti-imperialist foreign policy....

Comparison: Bishop Departure

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 July carries on its front page a TASS report entitled "On a Tour of the Country." A comparison of this report with the item published in the 29 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page K 3 under the subhead "Airport Delegation" reveals that PRAVDA adds that Maurice Bishop was also seen off at Vnukova Airport by "V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of MInisters" and by "USSR First Deputy Minister N.V. Ogarkov."

TRUD VIEWS 'ANTI-CUBAN PROPAGANDA' IN U.S.

LD041634 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1000 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug (TASS) -- "The unbridled anti-Cuban propaganda in the United States is not subsiding," writes TRUD. "Not a day passes without another 'canard' appearing on the conveyor of insinuations and lies in Washington. Cock-and-bull stories are fabricated in the editorial offices of the mass information media subservient to the authorities, in State department offices, in the Pentagon and in the CIA. The White House apparatus does not remain aloof either.

"This time the President's chief counselor, Edwin Meese, has come out with attacks against Cuba. Accusations are again flowing about its imaginary "aggressiveness,' and the long-exposed tale about Cuba's 'interference' in the affairs of Latin American countries is being reiterated.

"The United States is persistently and obstinately continuing its old shameful blockade policy against Cuba that runs counter to all norms of international law, the articles of the UN Charter and all established principles of contacts between states," the paper notes. "And the same Edwin Meese states openly that even now he 'does not exclude any possible action against Cuba,' including the use of force."

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has reported that plans exist in Washington envisaging "a tight American sea and air blockade of the island and bombing strikes against major military and economic targets."

"Assault detachments of the U.S. Navy are plying the seas off the shores of Cuba and provocative maneuvers are being held," TRUD states. "Last year, 17,000 officers and men, dozens of naval vessels and over 100 aircraft took part in them. In May of this year during the 'Ocean Venture-82' maneuvers, they involved 45,000 servicemen and up to 60 vessels, including aircraft carriers, and 350 fighter aircraft. The aim of the exercise was... to practice landing troops on the shores of Cuba."

"To divert these people from the growing threat from U.S. militarism and to facilitate its expansion -- this is what the leaders of the current American administration are striving for in piling up one lie after another against socialist Cuba and mobilizing the whole army of professional saboteurs of the subversive agency in Langley against it," the paper sums up.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 4 AUG REPORTED

LD050230 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 4 Aug. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Kuban farmers are ending the threshing of grain crops on the last tens of thousands of hectares. The harvest is gaining momentum in the eastern rayons of the Russian Federation. All oblasts of Western Siberia have already started threshing early cereal crops. Machine operators in Altayskiy Kray are harvesting winter rye. The first mowing was done at the beginning of this week on the fields of the south Krasnoyarskiy Kray. In the far east mass sale of grain to the state is now underway. In the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of this region, grain crops have been cut on 1/4 of all the fields. Altogether, as was reported by the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, by 2 August grain crops and pulse crops were cut in the republic on 16.5 million hectares -- about 24 percent of all sown areas. In the European part of Russia nearly all oblasts, other than from those in the northwest, are harvesting grain crops. Mass harvest is now beginning in the Volgovyatskiy Rayon and the Urals. (0204 GMT)

Over half the grain area in Rostovskaya Oblast has been harvested; grain crops' sales to the state are continuing. Grain crops from the new harvest are reaching elevators and grain reception points in Gorskovsyaya Oblast. To date half the rye crop has been harvested in Udmurtskaya ASSR; farmers have pledged to sell 250,000 tons of grain crops to the state this year. (0400 GMT)

Southern rayons of Saratovskaya Oblast have started harvesting spring wheat, which occupies more than 1 million hectares. Machine operators of Omskaya Oblast are completing the cutting of grasses on the first million hectares. Rain has followed hot, dry weather, which affected the growth of grasses -- both sown and natural -- thus speeding up their growth. Many farms have started the second cutting of grasses. To date, more than 50,000 tons of vitamin grass meal have been prepared -- almost 1/3 of the planned quantity. (0600 GMT)

The harvest is in full swing in Tatarskaya ASSR. By this morning over 600,000 hectares of peas, rye and barley have been laid in swaths, which is over 1/4 of the overall area. Fodder is procured simultaneously. Over 1 million tons of haylage and more grass meal and hay than last year has been laid in. (0730 GMT)

We have just received details of how the harvesting campaign is going on in the country as a whole. Grain crops and leguminous crops have been cut on approximately 32 million hectares and threshed on over 22 million hectares. All union republics are engaged in harvesting. Highest harvesting results have been achieved in the past week in Rostovskaya, Volgogradskaya, Saratovskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts. In the Don area, for instance, grain crops were threshed on almost 700,000 hectares; grain crops from the new harvest are being sent to the elevators. Grasses have been cut on an area of 63 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises in the country. Almost 41 million tons of hay have been cut -- 58 percent of the plan. More haylage has been laid in. About 4.5 million tons of vitaminized grass meal has been produced; laying in silage has begun. Particular attention is now being devoted to laying in hay. The first cutting has ended in many rayons and farms in Latvia; Estonia and Lithuania are close to fulfilling the plan. Mass work is underway in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR but advantage is not being taken of the existing favorable opportunities in Yaroslavskaya, Ivanovskaya and some other oblasts. In Kalininskaya Oblast, for instance, grass is as high as a man but there are delays in harvesting it and much effort is diverted to laying in branch-shoot cutting feed. Grasses are undersized this year in Siberia and Kazakhstan, therefore, less hay will be gathered in than last year.

Preparations for the harvest are taking into account that stubble will be gathered and stored. Secondary cuttings of grasses and subsidiary sowings of field crops will be used for fodder.

Corn plantations in the south of the RSFSR, Moldavia and the Ukraine are coming along. Corn harvesting has started in Central Asia and this crop will augment fodder stocks, particularly silage. Sugar beet crops will also be of help: About 9-10 percent is used for sugar and the rest goes for fodder. During the summer as a whole, almost 1.5 million tons of green [word indistinct] will be fed to herds to gain the maximum increase in meat and milk and other products. Feed preparations are underway to produce the necessary supplements. Such work is particularly well organized in Stavropolskiy Kray, Ukraine and Moldavia. (1100 GMT)

FURTHER COMMENT ON CSA HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT

LD042316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today released an overall report on the progress of harvesting in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. We asked the deputy chief of a main directorate at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, Boris Petrovich Parshin, to comment on it.

He pointed out that by 2 August cereals and pulses had been reaped from almost 32 million hectares in the county as a whole despite the difficult weather conditions last week: In many oblasts of the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Central-Chernozem Regions there was protracted heavy rainfall. But the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now drawing widely on the epxerience gained by machine operators in the southern regions where harvesting conditions were also difficult. This is allowing them to maintain the pace. There is little lag between reaping, clearing and threshing.

Harvesting equipment is now in the fields in Ivanovskaya, Moskovskaya, Kemerovskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts: An average of more than 1.5 million hectares of grains are reaped daily. This year great weight has been placed on pulse crops and the area sown to them has been expanded. This has turned out well; several farms have grown a reasonable harvest.

Corn for grain crops is grown over a considerable area and harvesting has started in the three Central Asian republics: In Uzbekistan, a competition designed to produce a record 2 million tons of corn this year has been widely taken up among corn-growing teams; output in the republic rises noticeably each year. Preparations for winter sowing are now under way: The best time for this work has already come in the Urals and some parts of the Non-Chernozem Zone. Preparation of the soil for sowing is still behind in these parts.

MINISTRY URGES TIMELY SOWING OF WINTER CROPS

LD032248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpts] On 2 August the Colleguim of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture discussed the progress of harvesting on the country's sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

The country's combine stock had grown by 28,000 by the beginning of mass harvesting work. The numbers of qualified workers and machine operators have increased considerably. This has made it possible to introduce the shift [vakhtovyy] method of work in many rayons which has proved very efficient.

Among the most important tasks noted at the collegium session was the need to more quickly free the fields earmarked for winter crops. In a number of rayons they are already being sown, while the pace of soil preparation is lagging. The preparation of the material-technical base for the harvest of corn, sunflower and other late crops must also be accelerated. Their harvest prospects are quite good. In the first year of the Food Program implementation there are also real possibilities to increase the production of groat crops, rye and split peas.

ECONOMIC ASPECT OF HARVESTING PROGRESS NOTED

LD042326 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by RSFSR merited agronomist Yuriy Platonovich Kovyryalov]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades! The harvest is ending in some southern areas of the country, but the front of harvesting operations is expanding every day in the Non-Chernozem Zone, in western and eastern Siberia and in Kazakhstan. More than 62,000 harvesting and transportation complexes and detachments have been created in the country in order to conduct the harvesting of grain crops in an organized fashion.

Taking into account the condition of the areas that were sown, specialists on farms have reequipped nearly 500,000 combines for harvesting flattened and low-growing grain crops. The third million tons of grain is being delivered to granaries in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Many farms in Stavropolskiy Kray, the Ukraine and Moldavia are selling grain at above plan levels.

The present harvest is characterized by a shift toward the economic aspect of the work. Complex collectives are striving to attain results in the reaping, threshing and transportation of the harvest with the least possible wastage. How much does the harvest cost? This is not an ideal question. Losses must be ascertained and ways must be found to reduce them. As they say, there must be savings on a large scale and on a small scale. Harvesting operations should be conducted not just quickly and with an excellent degree of quality, but also ecnomically.

RAPID HARVEST, EFFICIENT SOIL PREPARATION CITED

LD050820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2040 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Commentary by Yuriy Nikitin, "deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture"]

[Text] Cereals are being harvested in all union republics, in more than 50 oblasts in the Russian Federation and 12 oblasts in Kazakhstan. The pace of the harvest is increasing: During the past week cereals have been reaped on 11 million hectares and threshed on 9.4 million hectares. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Rostovskaya Oblast have harvested grain crops from an area of 661,000 hectares in 1 week; those of Volgogradskaya Oblast 647,000 hectares; those of Saratovskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts almost 500,000 hectares each; and those of Stavropolskiy Kray 412,000 hectares.

Pulses have been gathered from 1.8 million hectares -- nearly 1/3 of the sown area. The threshing of peas has been virtually completed in the farms of North Caucasus, except for Rostovskaya Oblast where only 2/3 of the sown area has been harvested. Peas are being rapidly harvested in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kuybyshevskaya, Belgorodskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblast and the Bashkirskaya ASSR. Voroshilovgradskaya, Saratovskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts are slightly behind with this crop. Harvesting of corn is underway in farms of Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan. Selective threshing of this crop has been started by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Turkmenia. Farms of Lvovskaya, Chernigovskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Voloynskaya, Rovenstkaya, Kievskaya and several other oblasts are harvesting long-staple flax. Growers of potatoes, vegetables and fruit are fully engaged in harvesting their crops; more early potatoes, vegetables, fruit and nuts have been delivered to consumers than by 1 August last year.

Farmers' efforts are now directed toward laying a sound foundation for the next harvest. In several oblasts, now is the best time for sowing winter crops. The soil must be prepared rapidly for sowing of winter crops.

According to USSR CSA information, by 2 August the soil had been prepared for winter crops over an area of 14.5 million hectares, which is 4 million hectares less than by the same time last year. Farms of Kuybyshevskaya, Saratovskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts, where more than 2/3 of the area needed for winter sowing has already been prepared, are preparing the soil rapidly. The work is also going well in the Bashkirskaya ASSR.

At the same time, there is a delay in soil preparation in the oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian Federation and in Western Siberia, where the best time for sowing winter crops is approaching. Far less soil has been turned here than last year. Bryanskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Novgorodskaya, Vladimirskaya, Leningradskaya, Moskovskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts are particularly behind hand in preparing the soil.

Managers and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in oblasts where soil preparation is behind must take all action needed to speed up the work and ensure that land is prepared in time. It must not be forgotten that if the soil is prepared late, the yield of winter crops is reduced. No less important is to lay in good seeds for the entire area to be sown to winter crops and to bring them to the proper condition for sowing. It is the specialists' duty to pay prime attention to this matter and by doing so secure timely threshing of seed plots and cleansing of seeds.

SHCHERBITSKIY AT KIEV AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

AU050935 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 1 Aug 82 p 1

[RATAU report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] A conference of obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen and leaders of a number of the republic's ministries and departments was held recently in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. The conference was held to examine the progress made in the harvest and grain sales to the state, in feed procurement, crop tending and preparations for winter crop seeding, as well as measures for fulfilling the plan for the procurement of stockbreeding produce.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

GORBACHEV VISITS BASHKIR, ORENBURG 29 JUL-3 AUG

LD042002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Bashkirskaya ASSR and Orenburgskaya Oblast 29 July - 3 August. He visited several rayons of the republic and oblast and acquainted himself with the work of the party committees, labor collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex.

During the talks it was stressed that now the main task is to guarantee fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and socialist pledges of the year for the production and deliveries of grain and other agricultural produce.

BRIEFS

LAND RECLAMATION -- Moscow July 31 TASS -- The builders of the Dunai-Dnestr irrigation system handed over three thousand hectares of reclaimed land to collective farms on the Danube, writes MN [MOSCOW NEWS] INFORMATION. The irrigation system is the largest in the Odessa region. It is being built in stages, and is currently irrigating over eleven thousand hectares of fields. A canal brings water from the Danube to the desalinated Lake Sasyk from which powerful pumps carry it to sprinkler plants which cover a wide area; 180,000 hectares are now being irrigated in the Odessa region. Irrigation helped many farms to increase the yield of grains, fodder and other crops. During the current five-year plan period another fifty thousand hectares will be watered by the Dunai-Dnestr system. This will help raise food and fodder production by more than two times. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 31 Jul 82 LD]

PRAGUE CITES TIKHONOV KOMMUNIST ARTICLE

LD032304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Soviet premier, describes in the journal KOMMUNIST the importance of creating and developing a unified economic complex in the USSR. The complex is the basis for further deepening the socialist economic integration of the national economies of the CEMA countries, for providing various kinds of assistance to developing countries, and for organizing mutually advantageous material cooperation with those capitalist states that prefer expansion of commercial exchange to armament.

The development of the Soviet economy as a unified complex is a long-term process which is inseparable from the social, political and cultural development of the USSR as a new historic community. All republics of the union have reached approximately the same level of advancement of production forces, material living conditions, social structure, education and culture, Nikolay Tikhonov writes in the journal KOMMUNIST.

OFFICIALS ATTEND LEADING SCIENTIST'S FUNERAL

LD041306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow took leave today of Academician Pilyugin, the outstanding scientist and designer in the field of space rocket technology, member of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, member of the CPSU, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of the USSR Lenin and state prizes.

The conference hall of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, where the coffin with the body of the deceased was situated, was decked out in mourning. There were many wreaths in the hall -- from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, from the country's leading scientific institutions, design offices and enterprises.

In the guard of honor were Comrade Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Dmitriyev, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; ministers, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, prominent scientists and designers.

A funeral service was held at Novodevichye Cemetery, where Nikolay Alekseyevich Pilyugin has been buried.

BRIEFS

UZBEK SCHOLARS, SCIENTISTS -- The [word indistinct] president of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, (?Erkin Yusupov), in his article in the press on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union has written the following: Uzbekistan has become a country advanced in science. Over 35,000 scholars and scientists in more than 40 scientific research institutes are engaged in fruitful labor. Uzbeks make up the majority of this figure. Furthermore, the establishment of relations with the scientific institutions of fraternal republics is important for the development of Uzbekistan's scientific and technological fields. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Aug 82 GF]